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CHERNYSHEV VIEWS U.S. MILITARY BUILD UP

LD021757 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

The U.S. Air Force has announced that a first squadron of new B-18 strategic bombers has gone on operational duty at its Texan base Dyess.

The news is further evidence that the U.S. politico-military leadership remains stubbornly reluctant to take any practical steps to foster an atmosphere of mutual restraint in the field of strategic offensive arms.

Washington has not downgraded or curtailed any of its military buildup programs.

On the contrary, it has drawn up and launched, in peacetime, a comprehensive program for building powerful arms for all legs of the U.S. strategic triad, including new intercontinental ballistic missiles, missiles submarines, heavy bombers and cruise missiles of all basing modes.

It is planned, for example, to deploy 10 first-strike MX missiles, featuring increased accuracy and tremendous kill capability, by year's end and 130 B-52 bombers have been adapted to carry cruise missiles.

Work has got under way to modify the 131st bomber to accomodate such missiles, which, after it enters service will mean a breach of the SALT-2 treaty.

Last August the U.S. Navy adopted for service its 8th nuclear-powered missile-carrying trident Submarine, to be followed by a 9th such system next November. Five more subs of this class are currently being built.

In addition, eight surface ships and fifteen submarines this year will be armed with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. As a result, the number of the U.S. naval delivery vehicles for cruise missiles will double and, the navy's spokesman told Congress bluntly, the number of targets in Soviet territory, which could be hit by the United States, will increase substantially.

All this is a material preparation of world war on a new scientific and technological spiral in the arms race and amid huge stockpiles of weapons that can destroy civilization on this planet in a matter of days.

Such are the military-political practices and the level of responsibility of those for whom the arms race is a gold mine and who are utterly unwilling to live up their dreams of military superiority, which are illusory but dangerous to all mankind, and attempting to upset the existing strategic parity between the USSR and the United States -- the basis of stability in the world.

Such actions are fraught with grave consequences for international security.

This policy, according to Townsend Hoopes, a former undersecretary of the U.S. Air Force, is provocative and harmful to the United States itself.

One can only subscribe to his view.

Now there has arisen a historic opportunity for appreciable improvements in the Soviet-U.S. relationship and there have opened prospects for signing practical agreements on arms limitation and reduction.

But if the political course imposed by the U.S. military-industrial complex is continued, these chances will be lost.

DUBROVIN INTERVIEWS PETROSYANTS ON GENEVA TALKS

PM021355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct First Edition p 4

[B. Dubrovin interview with A.M. Petrosyants, head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-American talks on the problem of ending nuclear weapon tests and chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, under the heading "Reason Must Triumph"]

[Text] [Dubrovin] The second round of talks has come to a close in Geneva. PRAVDA readers are interested in the progress made at the Soviet-American talks on the problem of ending nuclear weapon tests.

[Petrosyants] It must be said immediately that despite the fact that there have already been two rounds of talks (the first round was held in July) we have drawn no closer to reaching an accord on ending nuclear weapon tests. The American side has said in plain terms that it is conducting and will continue to conduct nuclear weapon tests.

So what is being discussed by the Soviet and American delegations at the talks? As far as the American side is concerned it is a discussion of possibilities of monitoring [kontrol] tests. Our stand is plain, clear, and firm: There must be no tests! The Soviet delegation is acting in full accordance with statements by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

If we are speaking of the atmosphere at the talks, it is, as they say, a businesslike and working one but, unfortunately, we are just marking time at present. The third round of talks is planned for November.

[Dubrovin] The Soviet Union has announced an extension of its unilateral nuclear test moratorium until 1 January 1987. Surely this step must have influenced the position of the American side in some way? Is it prepared and does it generally want to work out an agreement on banning nuclear weapon tests?

[Petrosyants] The U.S. President has already answered this question. No. Addressing the UN General Assembly the other day, he told the whole world that the United States will continue its nuclear weapon tests. he termed an end to these tests a "long-term aim" of the United States.

At these talks I asked a direct question of the head of the American delegation, R. Barker: What does this "long-term aim" mean -- 1 year, 2 years, or how many years must pass? The answer was this: Nuclear weapon tests can end, he said, only when the world "sees a stabilization of international security and when there is no longer any need for effective nuclear deterrence." [paragraph continues]

It is therefore obvious that the American Administration has no thought at present of ending nuclear weapon tests in the immediate future. I say "at present," becasue its opinion could possibly change.

[Dubrovin] Verification [kontrol] issues are probably being discussed at the talks. Is there anything new in the American side's approch to verification [kontrol] problems?

[Petrosyants] Verification [kontrol] issues do, of course, occupy an important place at the talks. But as far as we are concerned they do not in fact constitute a problem -- the Soviet leadership has clearly stated its consent to any verification [kontrol] -- national and international and, when necessary, on-site verification [proverka].

As is well known, the Soviet leader has agreed to send our experts to a special meeting of experts hich has been proposed by the leaders of the "Delhi Six." Participation by the American side is also intended. But as yet official Washington has not expressed its attitude to such a meeting being held, although it could make a valuable contribution to the achievement of its aim -- a comprehensive to the achievement of its aim -- a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests.

[Dubrovin] What is your personal opinion: Can we hope that the U.S. Administration's stand on the question of a test ban will undergo any change?

[Petrosyants] I never lose hope that its position may change. Despite every possible propaganda device being used, more and more Americans are finding out the truth about the Soviet Union's stand on this issue. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapon tests and the long silence at our nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk is not the peacemaking rhetoric in which the U.S. leaders have become so adept. The moratorium is a concrete expression of our peace-loving policy and the most convincing possible evidence of our sincere desire to remove the danger of nuclear war breaking out.

This is also well understood by many Americans. Even in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate the number of Congressmen and Senators in favor of serious talks with the Soviet Union on the problem of ending nuclear weapon tets is growing.

This makes it possible to hope that, under pressure of internal circumstances and also under the influence of U.S. Western allies, the White House position may change. One would like to believe that reason will triumph on the other side and that a realistic approach to the Soviet proposals and initiatives will prevail, because this is in the interests of everyone on earth.

MEETING OF SOVIET-U.S. COMMISSION REPORTED

LD012009 Moscow in English 1914 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 1 TASS -- A regular session of the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission opened here today.

The Commission was set up under a memorandum of accord between the governments of the USSR and the USA on December 21, 1972, to give assistance in the fulfilment of the goals and provisions of the Soviet-American agreements on the limitation of strategic weapons and on measures to lessen the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war.

ACADEMICIAN ON PHYSICIANS' ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT

PM021429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Academician Ye. I. Chazov, cochairman of the international movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War": "Axiom of the Nuclear Age"]

[Text] At the movement's congress in Finland in 1984, a decision was taken to declare 1 October physicians' International Day of Action in Defense of Peace. On that day each year since then [1985] in many countries doctors belonging to our organization have held rallies and symposiums, spoke on radio and television, and appeared in the press describing the possible consequences of nuclear war, explaining our movement's position, and giving, as we say, a medical prescription for mankind's survival.

This year 49 national committees of members of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War will take part in the Day of Action. I should like to note in particular that, in keeping with the decision of the movement's congress in Cologne, we are focusing our attention on the question of banning nuclear weapon tests and stepping up actions in support of the moratorium on nuclear explosions.

The following fact demonstrates that the Soviet moratorium is receiving increasingly substantial support and approval from the international public, including the U.S. public. Two weeks ago a symposium of scientists and doctors from many countries was held in Washington. It examined the most diverse aspects of the nuclear arms race and its ruinous consequences for the daily life of human society. The forum participants supported the Soviet Union's moratorium and urged the United States to respond positively to the USSR's constructive move leading toward the ending of the nuclear arms race.

Incidentially, after the symposium, held on the initiative of the U.S. national organization Physicians for Social Responsibility and of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, the latter's cochairmen were presented with the annual award of the U.S. businessmen's committee, which unites major bankers, industrialists, and lawyers and advocates nuclear weapons control. Is that not proof of our movement's growing prestige and recognition of its noble goals!

In other words, we can now state with full justification that more and more sober-minded Americans are beginning to consider what the result of the arms race could be. We can also state that the deliberately harmful (from the common sense viewpoint) "prescriptions" of anti-Soviet propaganda and militarism are often ineffective. And sometimes they have the directly opposite effect, compelling ordinary Americans and, indeed, some of the United States' Western allies to doubt official Washington's ability to engage in new political thinking or to understand the truth of our nuclear age.

...A long time ago they used to say that the truth is beautiful but sometimes hard to prove. Indeed, even today, when the fate of the human species itself is at risk and when, you would think, there was no need to prove that the truth of the nuclear age -- live in peace -- is a simple one, there are still those dark forces for whom that truth is in war. The international physicians' organization sees its main task in struggling for the preservation of life on earth and for making that truth an axiom.

WESTERN ALLIANCE DIFFERENCES ARISE AT IMF MEETING

LD022123 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The annual session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is marked by acute differences here.

Addressing a plenary meeting, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury James Baker again exerted pressure on Washington's leading trade partners, West Germany and Japan, demanding from them concessions in the financial and economic field. He made it clear that Washington was first and foremost seeking broader access for American goods to the domestic markets of those countries. The USA also demands lower interest rates in the hope of cutting back the U.S. foreign trade deficit which, according to specialists, is likely to hit another record mark this year.

But the strong pressure which the United States began to apply to Bonn and Tokyo even before the opening of the session has not brought results.

While the United States is first and foremost trying to protect its selfish interests in the session, spokesmen for developing countries are demanding effective measures to [words indistinct] state of affairs, to resolve the acute problem of onerous foreign indebtedness and to prevent the "recolonisation" of the emergent states. Argentine economics Minister Juan Vital Sourrouville, who spoke on behalf of a large group of Latin American countries, noted that the outflow of resources from the developing world to the leading capitalist powers has assumed immense proportions. Between 1982 and 1985, he said, debt servicing exceeded economic aid to Latin America by 106 billion dollars. Spokesman [words indistinct] Latin American countries point out that the dramatic deterioration in the living standards in the regime is a direct consequence of the West's financial policy.

The widespread mood in the developing countries was reflected in the address of Philippine Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin [at the] session. He blamed the IMF and IBRD, controlled by the United States, for their unwillingness to come to grips with pressing world economic problems.

PETROVSKIY MEETS OMANI MINISTER IN NEW YORK

LD021056 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met Wednesday Yusuf al-Alawai ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs of Oman. During the conversation the sides exchanged views on topical international problems, as well as on questions connected with bilateral relations between the two countries.

The sides raised a number of questions which are being considered by the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly. Special attention was devoted to the problem of the Middle East settlement, specifically, to the Soviet proposal on the setting up of a preparatory committee for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East.

AFGHANISTAN PROTESTS ATTACK ON DIPLOMATS IN IRAN

LD022355 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- The letter by the Afghan permanent representative to the United Nations, addressed to the U.N. general secretary, protesting against the outrageous attack on Afghan diplomats in Iran, has been circulated here as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council.

The letter said that Ziyauddin Wahdat, Afghanistan's charge d'affaires in Iran, and embassy employee Asadullah Karimzade were attacked while travelling on a train between the stations of Zanjan and Mianeh, Iran.

Unidentified people, threatening them with weapons, beat up the Afghan diplomats and seized diplomatic mail and other documents. Wahdat's family members were also beaten during the attack.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry demanded that the things stolen be returned shortly to the Afghan Embassy in Tehran, while the perpetrators of the terrorist act that violated norms and principles of international relations be brought to account. Otherwise, the letter said, the provocative action's serious consequences would negatively affect relations between the two states.

ANDROPOV SUBMITS NEW PROPOSAL AT CSCE MEETING

LD301542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, 30 Sep (TASS) -- The preparatory meeting of representataives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is continuing its work here.

Today the delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia submitted a proposal for the agenda and organizational and procedural issues for the third meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which opens on 4 November in Vienna.

Submitting this proposal, I. Yu. Andropov, head of the Soviet delegation and ambassador at large, noted that it provides the opportunity to examine in detail all the issues on the agenda. It takes into account the wishes of a number of participants in the preparatory meeting, reflecting the multiplicity of events and the major accords reached within the framework of the European process.

The Soviet representative said one of the central events in the period between the Madrid and Vienna meetings has undoubtedly been the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The accords reached there touch upon the most acute neurological aspects in life of states -- the issues of military security and defense. The heads of the Polish and Hungarian delegations spoke in support of this proposal.

ICELAND OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SUMMIT PREPARATIONS

LD020933 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Helsinki October 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Gorbunov reports:

Active preparations for the working meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan have been started already in Reykjavik, capital of Iceland.

Jon Helgason, minister of agriculture, justice and ecclesiastical affairs of Iceland, said in an interview with a Finnish journalist published in the newspaper "HELSINGIN SANOMAT" that it was a very important and responsible task for them. Reykjavik is not a recognized place for holding international conferences or meetings. This is why there are some difficulties of purely organizing nature. [as received] However, he continued, despite time pressure, they will do their best to live up to this task. According to the newspaper, Sveinn Eldon, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland, said that the telephone line had become hot already because of the great number of telephone calls. All want to receive information about the coming meeting, the order of allocation and possibilities of accreditation of representatives of mass media organs.

Reykjavik has some experience of organizing summit meetings. Richard Nixon, president of the U.S., and Georges Pompidou, president of France, met in the capital of Iceland in 1973. At that time the U.S. President stayed at the U.S. Embassy. The newspaper pointed out that the situation would probably be the same this time.

It has not been decided so far where the meeting itself will take place in Reykjavik. However, according to the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Iceland, the problem will soon be resolved, the same as the problem of security measures. The whole of the Icelandic police will be put into action during the meeting in order to ensure its normal work.

Organizing Committee Set Up

LD021204 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Helsinki October 2 TASS -- An organizing committee for preparing the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been set up in Iceland. It is headed by Ingvarsson, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland, and Benediktsson, political secretary of the prime minister. According to the Icelandic press, apart from officials, some 1,000 journalists are to come to Reykjavik.

LAINER 'LIKELY' TO BE SOVIET ACCOMMODATION

AU031117 Paris AFP inn English 1107 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Helsinki, Oct 3 (AFP) -- The Soviet liner Georg Ots, operating between Helsinki and Tallinn, Estonia, has been taken out of service for two weeks and is likely to be sent to Iceland for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting on October 11 and 12, informed sources said here Friday.

The Finnish company Saimaa Lines was informed of the decision on Thursday by its co-operator, the Soviet firm Estonia Shipping Co., they said. No explanation was given. Informed sources here said the ship, which can take around 1,200 passengers, might head for Iceland to be used as accommodation for Soviet delegates and journalists during the U.S. Soviet meeting.,

Saimaa Lines said the passengers from Helsinki to Tallinn will be taken by bus around the Gulf of Finland. The one-way trip takes some 15 hours instead about four hours by boat.

CPSU OFFICIAL QUERIED ON MEETING'S SIGNIFICANCE

LD022002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech GMT 2 Oct 86

[Report on interview with Nikilay Shishlin, senior official at the CPSU Central Committee, with correspondent Stefan Babiak -- date and place not specified; Shishlin's replies in Russian with superimposed Czech translation, recorded and enclosed with quotation marks]

[Text] What is the significance of the forthcoming exceptional meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik? That is the subject of an interview given to Czechoslovak radio by Nikolay Shishlin, a senior official at the CPSU Central Committee. Asked by our correspondent Stefan Babiak why the Soviet Union proposed this exceptional meeting in Reykjavik, Nikilay Shishlin replied as follows:

"In my view there are two aspects to be taken into consideration here. On the one hand there are the Soviet proposals together with the initiatives by the other socialist countries -- an immense effort concentrated not only in the direction of the United States and Europe, but also in other spheres of international life. All this has guven a boost to the potential for peace. On the other hand, of course, progress in the field of Soviet-U.S. relations has been very modest, even though we have made very intensive contacts. Let us bear in mind, for example, that the talks between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz lasted 25 hours. It was the increasingly powerful potential for peace -- given the current unsatisfactory state of Soviet-U.S. relations -- which has dictated the need to hold an exceptional meeting in order to make it possible to give a strong boost to the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons.

"It must be added that the meeting in Reykjavik does not replace the summit in Washington. On the contrary, figuratively speaking, it should be a springboard for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States, which was agreed last year in Geneva."

[Babiak] Asked what preceded the agreement to hold the meeting in Reykjavik, Nikolay Shishlin answered as follows:

"I would like to stress that the meeting was proposed by the Soviet side. It was necessary for Washington display a certain degree of political will and take up our proposal. Washington did, indeed, display that political will. If we examine the reasons why it did so, we cannot fail to see that various influences are making their effect felt on the U.S. Administration. Most frequently it is the right-wing militarist circles which prevail in this respect, but the forthcoming congressional elections must not be forgotten.

"These are an important stage in American domestic political life, and domestic political lobbying has forced the administration to top up its bank balance, so to speak, in the field of international relations. I would like to point out that the most important things are yet to come. The agreement to hold the meeting is, of course, important, but what is even more important is the outcome of that meeting."

[Babiak] I then went on to ask what were the areas in which there was possible scope for a compromise.

[Shishlin] "It is well-known that the Soviet Union is pushing for an early settlement of the problems connected with reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Our original proposal, which is still open, was that both the U.S. and the Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles on our continent should be scrapped. In this framework, we are also willing to come to an agreement on scrapping or removing tactical nuclear weapons. Judging by appearances, the American side is not willing to accede to this. We believe, however, that they are studying with increased interest our interim proposal which provides for deep and very serious cuts in the medium-range nuclear possibilities taking shape, but of course there is still a long way to go. If we are to go all the way to an agreement on this, however, we have to move quickly. That is why this exceptional meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan is vital.

"Needless to say, the participants in the meeting will also be dealing with other issues of Soviet-U.S. relations, including the problem of curtailing the arms race, because we really have a profound interest in the summit in the U.S. producing concrete results. In order for this summiit to take place at all, and to produce results, the meeting in Reykhavik is essential."

[Babiak] My last question was about the venue: Why was the Icelandic capital chosen? Nikolay Shishlin said this:

"This is not a question of politics, but one of fact. Iceland is half-way between the Soviet Union and the United States, or, to be more precise, between Moscow and Washington. In a way, it is symbolic -- each of the two sides will be going half-way. In the political sense, however, it is necessary to do more than just go halfway, it is necessary to learn to go both in the same direction. We'll have to wait and see what can be achieved at the meeting in Reykjavik."

WORLDWIDE REACTION TO REYKJAVIK MEETINGS SURVEYED

Igor Charikov Commentary

LD022031 Moscow DOMESTIC Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The world press, political and social circles of foreign countries continue to discuss the prospects for the solution of the most important international issues in connection with holding a working Soviet U.S. summit meeting in the capital of Iceland. Over to our commentator Igor Charikov:

[Charikov] Numerous pronouncements by prominent figures and press, radio and television commentaries show above all that the forthcoming meeting in Reykjavik is considered worldwide as yet another manifestation of the Soviet Union's political will in its striving for the achievement of mutually acceptable accords between the USSR and the United States, both on global issues and in the sphere of bilateral relations. It is also noticeable that in West Europe, Japan, and in the United States itself, it is expected at a highly authoritative level that at this meeting the main issue will be the measures on restraining the nuclear and space weapons arms race. It is necessary to devote serious attention to matters of arms control, Richardson, member of the House of Representative of the U.S. Congress, pointed out. The President himself spoke in similar vein at the briefing for journalists in the White House.

However, the following factor can only draw attention to itself without causing anxiety: A section of the U.S. press irresponsibly imposes its own arbitrary interpretation of the very idea of the meeting between the two leaders. On the agenda, the priority of the issues to be discussed in Reykjavik removes, as we say, the emphasis from the issues which are the main ones in principle to those of secondary importance. The Soviet side -- and this was stated authoritatively more than once -- is by no means avoiding a conversation on, let us say, human rights. More so, because we took, have things to say to the U.S. side. But is it possible to doubt the fact that the fundamental problem of mankind in our nuclear age is how to protect the world from total destruction in the case of thermonuclear war? Obviously issues of this nature must also be at the center of attention of the forthcoming meeting.

All this demands the most earnest approach, the rejection of former ways of thinking, reevaluation of the situation which has developed and consideration of the reality of the nuclear age. The path to peace, which Washington talks about striving for, requires constructive and mutually acceptable issues in international relations. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted; to embark on such a path means to pass a test of historical maturity. The forthcoming meeting in the Icelandic capital offers an opportunity to demonstrate the readiness of the U.S. interlocutors to embark on this path.

Foreign Ministers at UN

LD022228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The forthcoming meeting in Reykjavik between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan is attracting to a high degree the attention of participants in the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. Our correspondent Vladimir Zvyagin reports from New York:

Practically every speech at the session contains support for the coming meeting. Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' called on the participants of the Soviet-American meeting to solve the questions of disarmament as quickly as possible. In this respect, the minister said, Syria supports efforts directed toward abolishing nuclear weapons, and applauds the ocnstructive efforts of the Soviet Union, in particular, the USSR's unilateral nuclear moratorium.

Welcoming the prospect of the Rejkjavik meeting, Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden said in a speech at the General Assembly that his government regards an agreement on a universal and total nuclear test ban as the most urgent practical step toward curbing the nuclear arms race.

Our country hopes, Hayden said, that the meeting of the leaders of the two powers will give a further boost to the process of arms control, and will be conducive to a reduction of nuclear arsenals.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek noted that the announcement of the forthcoming meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States is fully in accord with the constructive atmosphere of the present session of the General Assembly. Comrade Chnoupek said in part:

[Begin Chnoupek recording] The meeting will undoubtedly provide an excellent opportunity to assess the present international situation. One would like to believe that, on the basis of such an analysis, Reykjavik will map the way toward settling current problems, especially on certain questions of nuclear armaments. If it does so, it will indisputably stimulate further development of the policy of peaceful coexistence and broad international cooperation. This good news is, so to speak, a response to the aspirations of the whole international community. [end recording]

Welcome From FRG

LD021710 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn October 2 TASS -- The West German Government welcomes the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher announced today.

Delivering the government's statement in Bundestag on the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building measures and disarmament in Europe, he emphasised that the West German Government welcomed the successful completion of the forum and the improvement in East-West relations that was becoming apparent.

The Minister said that the government favoured dialogue and cooperation with the Warsaw Treaty member countries and stood for the elimination of tension and for genuine detente. "It is time to adopt joint decisions in the field of arms control," he added.

PRAVDA Feature 2 Oct

PM021357 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 October 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,800-word feature on the Reagan-Gorbachev summit announcement, incorporating comments by the UN secretary general, the prime minister of Iceland, the Danish foreign minister, and the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany under the heading "Politicians Speak," all of these comments being positively in favor of the forthcoming meeting, the Yuriy Zhukov commentary entitled "Observer's Opinion" published in the 2 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 5, and Warsaw, Washington, and Blackpool dispatches by PRAVDA correspondents O. Losoto, V. Gan, and A. Maslennikov respectively under the heading "Hope of Calm." The Washington dispatch read as follows:

"The clouds in Soviet-American relations, it seems, are beginning to disperse -- this opinion comes across in one way or another in the rush of commentaries that has followed the announcement of the agreement by the leaders of the two countries to meet in Reykjavik within the framework of preparation for their second summit conference [soveshchaniye v verkhakh].

"In special news bulletins the main radio and television companies have noted that President R. Reagan personally addressed journalists at the White House in order 'to communicate some stunning news.' According to U.S. officials, ABC-TV reported, 'the President wants to convince M.S. Gorbachev that the United States takes a serious attitude toward concluding an equitable agreement.' This was also pointed out by CBS-TV: 'Reagan has approved the idea of a meeting in order to demonstrate that he is adopting a serious attitude and that progress can be made in Soviet-American talks.'

"Observers draw attention to the words of Secretary of State Shultz, who has called the Soviet proposal a 'very good idea.' He has said that the forthcoming discussions will obviously 'give a special boost' to talks. Shultz remarked that the discussion in Reykjavik will focus primarily on arms control issues and also on various problems connected with bilateral relations. The participants in the meeting, the secretary of state said, 'will see whether they can advance matters in those areas in which there is the greatest potential.'

"The announcement has met with a positive reaction on Capitol Hill. T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, has expressed his satisfaction over the forthcoming exchange of opinions. 'The sides have a great deal to discuss. I believe that the more often the President and M.S. Gorbachev meet, the better it will be for the whole world,' R. Dole, the Republican leader in the Senate, has said. 'We must seriously get down to the business of arms control,' said B. Richardson, member of the House of Representatives. 'In our nuclear age, the age of nuclear confrontation between two countries, such meetings are essential,' Congressman T. Lantos pointed out. 'As a whole Capital Hill is satisfied with how things are turning out,' the WTTG television company summed up.

"It should be noted that the opinion of legislators is, of course, influenced by the attitude of the American public, the majority of which, as polls show, supports U.S. observance of existing accords with the USSR, demands that the United States join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, and welcomes the new top-level meeting [vstrecha na vysshem urovne].

"However, for all this, the positive responses to the sides' declared intentions to try to overcome stagnation in the search for possible agreements are only part of the picture. The other half of the picture is the rage and fury rained down on the administration by various 'hawks' and extreme right-wingers. The television screens have already featured a whole string of figures, including Kissinger and Brzezinski, who have basically repeated one and the same word: 'Bad.' ABC-TV was right when it predicted that "White House critics will probably call the meeting ill-considered and inappropriate.'

"They obviously have powerful allies within the administration itself. A few hours after the announcement of the Soviet-American accord, another underground nuclear explosion was carried out at the Nevada test site, while yet another -- the fifth already -- test of the ASAT antisatellite system was also conducted.

"All this merely emphasizes the validity of the words spoken by former U.S. President J. Carter who, addressing members of the American Public Health Association in Las Vegas, said that 'U.S. reluctance to join the Soviet moratorium is an embarrassment and a serious mistake.'

"Carter's opinion met with broad support at the conference. More than 400 of its participants, headed by scientists B. Lown and C. Sagan, held a protest demonstration today at the Nevada test site. 'A nuclear test ban is supported by the people and both Houses of Congress. It is only the White House's intransigence that stands in the way of approving such a ban,' C. Sagan pointed out."

PRAVDA on U.S. Reactions

PM021831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 86 First Edition pp 1, 4

[Unnamed correspondent's report under general heading "Political Will Needed"]

[Text] Washington 2 Oct -- It can be said without exaggeration that the attention of all the leading U.S. mass media is currently absorbed by the upcoming Reykjavik meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan. The capital's radio stations constantly raise this topic in their news bulletins. It gets the most prominent position in the newspapers. The tremendous interest generated by the announcement of the agreement is natural.

The overwhelming majority of commentaries point out bluntly that relations between the world's two strongest powers leave something to be desired and that in the period since last year's summit meeting the "spirit of Geneva" in the arms control sphere has not been realized. Observers here agree that the talks in Reykjavik could give a powerful impetus to the quest for agreements in a number of most promising areas. ABC-TV, for example, considers an agreement possible in principle if both sides display readiness for mutual compromises. "The Reykjavik meeting," ABC stated, "must satisfy the USSR's long-standing demand that the next summit conference be marked by concrete results in terms of arms control, not just smiles and handshakes. An agreement would give Reagan something his presidency lacks: tangible progress on reducing arms."

However, nobody doubts that, in the words of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "in arms control in particular, the only agreements with a chance of proving lasting are ones which satisfy both sides and give neither of them grounds for declaring themselves the winner."

Citing sources in the White House, CBS-TV reports that in their view the upcoming exchange is not necessarily bound to culminate in an agreement. THE WASHINGTON POST singles out a statement made today by White House Chief of Staff D. Regan, who said that the meeting "could lead to better mutual understanding and probably to certain mutual concessions so that we can achieve some reductions in arms."

At the same time the press voices the supposition that the meeting, as THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "could give President Reagan a chance to end the clash within the administration between supporters of a more flexible U.S. approach to arms control and the hardliners grouped around Defense Secretary Weinberger, who consider that any achievable agreements will inevitably benefit the USSR."

Judging from reports, the latter launched a counteroffensive as soon as news of the meeting in Iceland was announced. According to CBS, the very day after the stunning announcement, critics began to accuse Reagan of making concessions to the Soviet Union. [Paragraph continues]

They even include his most loyal supporters. Moreover, some leading presidential advisers are privately expressing concern that in accepting the Soviet proposal for a meeting the White House has "possibly made a mistake." Poindexter, the President's national security assistant, is among them.

The opponents of any measures to curb the arms race and normalize Soviet-American relations understandably have no intention of giving up their position. In a demonstrative gesture the U.S. Air Force, for example, today announced the deployment of the first squadron of brand new B-1B bombers, which have been placed in a state of readiness at Dyess Air Force Base in Texas. Each of the 15 bombers is equipeed with 14 nuclear bombs. The Air Force intends to acquire 100 such aircraft at a total cost of $28.3 billion. As a military spokesman proudly stated, the squadron is ready for takeoff within less than 15 minutes to carry out a nuclear strike against enemy targets.

"No matter what progress is made in arms control it is unlikely that the United States will ever give them up," CBS sums up. In other words, nobody here doubts that quite a lot of [dostotochno] difficulties which can be eliminated only by displaying real political will lie in the path of the Soviet-American accords.

U.S. 'SECRET' PLAN TO OUST AL-QADHDHAFI REVEALED

LD021725 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Washington September 2 TASS -- The U.S. Administration last August launched a secret anti-Libyan plan with a basic goal of overthrowing Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, THE WASHINGTON POST reported, quoting "informed sources in Washington".

It said: "The secret plan, adopted at a White House meeting on Aug. 14, was outlined in a three-page memo that John M. Poindexter, the President's national security affairs adviser, sent to President Reagan."

According to the paper, it was an elaborate plan: "A series of closely coordinated events involving covert, diplomatic, military and public actions".

The key aspects of the plan, THE WASHINGTON POST said, had been endorsed by the White House meeting, involving ten high-ranking administration officials, and "details of the plan were left to Poindexter, the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency".

It was very soon after that the U.S. Administration started a smear campaign against Libya.

REAGAN DEPLORES OVERRIDE VOTE IN RSA SANCTIONS

LD030030 Moscow TASS in English 0013 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 3 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has expressed "deep regret' over a congressional override of his veto of economic sanctions against South Africa. In line with established practice, the document, earlier approved by the House of Representatives, becomes a law. In a statement issued after the Senate vote, the White House chief made it absolutely clear that his administration was not going to change its benevolent attitude toward Pretoria's racist rulers.

FURTHER ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO CANADA

Remarks to Jewish Demonstrators

AU021931 Paris AFP in English 1925 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa, Oct 2 (AFP) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, departing from standard practice, told a group of Jewish demonstrators here Thursday that he understood their demand that family members in the Soviet Union be allowed to emigrate. "I understand your problem... I understand the problem of the reunification of families, don't worry," he told the 10 demonstrators through an interpreter.

Mr. Shevardnadze was given a list of 3,000 names by the group which he promised would be studied. Two Canadian members of parliament gave him a human rights petition bearing 2,000 signatures.

The Soviet minister asked to meet the Jewish demonstrations who had waited for two hours outside the Federal Parliament in Ottawa where he met Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Foreign Minister Joe Clark.

The Canadian premier also raised the problem of divided families, Mr Clark said. He added that the Soviet side did not commit itself on the subject, but showed a more flexible attitude than before.

Gorbachev Message to Mulroney, Talks

LD022333 Moscow TASS in English 2321 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa October 3 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is paying an official visit here, had a meeting on Thursday with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Eduard Shevardnadze handed to the Canadian leader a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the sides had an indepth exchange of opinion on a number of key international problems and on bilateral relations.

The attention of the Canadian side was drawn to the Soviet Union's major foreign-policy initiatives, the implementation of which could make it possible really to put an end to the arms race and bring about a drastic turn towards improvements in the world situation.

Shevardnadze observed that it was up to all states to contribute to the process of establishing a comprehensive system of international security in our interrelated and interdependent world.

Canada enjoys sufficient weight in world affairs and can constructively facilitate the development of this process. This applies to the termination of nuclear tests, elaboration of the convention on a total ban on chemical weapons, establishment of the international regime for the safe development of nuclear engineering and several other topical problems.

The sides reaffirmed that they regarded the termination of the arms race on earth and the prevention of it in outer space as top-priority tasks of their foreign policy.

The Soviet side noted that he proposals for reducing armed forces and conventional armaments, contained in the address by the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest, were directed at lowering significantly the level of military confrontation in Europe.

Both sides expressed readiness for deepening and broadening cooperation between the two countries in various fields, including the study and exploration of the Arctic.

Mulroney highly assessed the direct and frank political dialogue conducted between the leadership of Canada and the USSR, and favoured its continuation.

The Canadian prime minister reaffirmed his intention to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in accordance with the invitation conveyed earlier.

Concrete dates of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

Eduard Shevardnadze had on Thursday his final conversation with Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark. The sides continued to discuss some aspects of the world situation, including regional problems. The Canadian side showed interest in the initiatives formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev to ensure security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific. The sides examined in practical terms a complex of questions of Soviet-Canadian relations in the political, trade, economic and other fields.

Agreement was reached on talks with a view to the conclusion of a consular convention between the Soviet Union and Canada and to accord on a programme of bilateral exchanges in science, education and culture for 1987-1988 in accordance with the 1971 general agreement on exchanges. Eduard Shevardnadze invited Joseph Clark to pay an official visit to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude and the time of the visit will be agreed at a later date.

After the talks, Soviet-Canadian documents were signed in an official ceremony.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Joseph Clark signed a protocol on the extension of the long-term agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of Canada on assistance to economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Canada's foreign trade minister Patricia Carney signed a protocol to extend the Soviet-Canadian trade agreement.

The Soviet Union's ambassador to Canada, A.A. Rodionov, and J. Stanford, deputy minister of foreign affairs, exchanged instruments of ratification of an agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Canada on the prevention of double taxation, signed in Moscow on June 13, 1985.

Eduard Shevardnadze visited the Canadian Parliament, where he had a conversation with Senate Speaker Guy Charbonneau and speaker of the House of Commons J. Fraser.

On the same day he had a meeting with Foreign Trade Minister Patricia Carney and exchanged opinion with her on the condition of and prospects for the development of mutually beneficial trade, economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Canada in the next few years.

Eduard Shevardnadze was received by the governor general of Canada, Jeanne Sauve, and had with her a conversation in a warm and good-natured atmosphere, which reflects the current state of Soviet-Canadian relations.

Mulroney: 'Remarkable Conversation'

LD022306 Moscow TASS in English 2246 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa October 3 TASS -- Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has expressed satisfaction with his conversation with Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, who was on an official visit here.

Mulroney said after the meeting with Shevardnadze on Thursday that it was a remarkable conversation. "We had an opportunity to discuss important issues of East-West relations and the forthcoming meeting between President Ronald and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev."

Mulroney said that they also discussed major issues of bilateral relations. He appreciated Shevardnadze's straightforward and frank attitude. Relations with the Soviet Union could be even more effective and useful, he added.

News Conference

LD030402 Moscow TASS in English 0349 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Ottawa October 3 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central committee and foreign minister of the USSR, held a press conference at the Soviet Embassy in Canada on Thursday. Addressing journalists, he said:

"I welcome you at our Embassy. This is, as you know, Soivet territory. And there is no place like home, as the saying goes. I hope it will be easier for me at home to withstand the journalists' onslaught.

But, according to my observations, you weren't so pressing as your colleagues in the United States, who, to use a sports phrase, prefer a full-court press.

You are, naturally, interested in my impressions of the talks and conversations here. I'll say straight away: I'm quite satisfied with the results of the visit."

"Speaking about its programme, we had a conversation with the prime minister, Mr Mulroney, and two rounds of talks with my counterpart, Mr. Clark. Conversations were also held with other Canadian state and political figures.

As to the essence of what we discussed, that was a serious business-like dialogue. I handed over to Mr. Mulroney a personal message from Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Naturally, I cannot reveal its contents. I will only note in this connection that the leaders of our two countries are conducting active correspondence. Mikhail S. Gorbachev -- this I can tell you -- appreciates the confidential character of relations established between him and the Canadian prime minister."

"The conversations with the Canadian leaders touched on a broad range of issues which can be grouped in keeping with the classical negotiating triad into: the overall situation and the situation in the field of security, regional and specific international problems, and bilateral issues.

I liked that the conversations were of a conceptual character and, at the same time, of practical orientation. So the sides not only learned about the philosophical concepts of one another, but also found points of contact and areas where interaction between them is possible.

As another positive elements, I'll point to the fact that we did not linger in discussing what divides us, nor did we waste time on repeating what is known to each side.

I personally welcome this new style of conducting talks, oriented at the search for constructive elements in positions."

"I believe that our conversations, given the immense political load, were held in a very correct atmosphere. We found rather great proximity on questions related to nuclear and space armaments, the importance of observing and consolidating the regime of limiting and reducing armaments, the desirability of an expert exchange of views on problems of conventional armaments, and the development of the all-European process.

In connection with the later, both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful completion of the Stockholm Conference, and we agreed that the USSR and Canada would continue their interaction in the future in order to ensure the dynamic holding of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting.

The problem of strengthening security in Asia and the Pacific region in the light of the proposals advanced by Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok was a new subject of our discussions. There is understanding that the discussion of the problem ought to be continued."

"of course, we considered our bilateral affairs proper: primarily trade, economic and scientific ties, cultural exchanges, humanitarian issues, including human rights.

Each side has its own certain grievances against the other, as well as concrete wishes on improving cooperation and exchanges. We declared on the whole that the state of affairs in this field is more or less good, and there are propsects for its improvement.

As you know, concrete agreements were signed. These are a protocol on extending the long-term agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Canada on promoting economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, and a protocol on extending the trade agreement between The USSR and Canada."

"There was also an exchange of instruments of ratification of the agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Canada on the abolition of double taxation of incomes. The agreement had been signed in Moscow on June 13, 1985.

"It was agreed to resume talks with a view to concluding a consular convention and on coordinating a programme for exchanges in such fields as science, education, culture and sports. That was also an important and necessary step in the cause of developing our relations.

"All these documents supplement the legal treaty basis of our relations and promote the development and deepening of cooperation.

"We arrived in Ottawa in good weather in both the ordinary and figurative sense of the word. The day before it had been announced in New York that agreement had been reached to hold an extraordinary meeting of the supreme leaders of the USSR and the USA in Reykjavik on October 11-12 this year."

"I would like to express gratitude to the Government of Canada for making a contribution to the preparation of the summit by agreeing, taking the circumstance into consideration, that we shorten our already brief stay here.

"As you know, the proposal to hold a summit in Iceland was made by Mikhail Gorbachev.

"What did the Soviet leadership proceed from when making this step? I will answer briefly: From the quite disquieting state of affiars that developed around the question of nuclear and space arms. There had arisen a serious danger that if urgent measures were not taken to righten the state of things, international security might prove beyond the line from where it would be difficult to return to the road of limiting and reducing arms.

"Broad support for our proposal indicates that it meets the interests of peace and universal security.

"We are confident that our visit to Canada will also serve these interests".

Then Eduard Shevardnadze answered numerous questions asked by journalists.

Departure for Mexico

LD022311 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2257 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa, 3 Oct (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR minister of foreign affairs, who was in Canada on an official visit, left by air for Mexico on 2 October.

PRAVDA NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN SOVIET-PRC RELATIONS

PM021201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[B. Borisov article: "Resolving Important Tasks"]

[Text] Today the PRC is marking the 37th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution and the formation of the PRC. It was 37 years ago that the news of the birth of the new China resounded throughout the world from Beijing's Tian An Men Square.

The people's revolution in China, as CPS leaders have repeatedly noted and continue to note, has always been a constituent part of the world revolutionary process begun by the Russian proletariat.

The domination of imperialism, feudalism, and comprador capital on the soil of the world's largest state was ended in October 1949 as a result of the Chinese working people's difficult and bloody struggle for a bright future and for socialism. Communists were in the vanguard of the Chinese revolution.

The Chinese people and Chinese Communists were never alone in the struggle for a socialist future. The internationalist support and solidarity of the peoples of the USSR and the other socialist states were always on their side.

The formation of People's China dealt a crushing blow to imperialism in Asia and the Pacific and thwarted many of its aggressive schemes and actions in the difficult postwar years.

In the short historical period after the victory of the revolution and the formation of the PRC, the Chinese people achieved impressive successes in transforming society on socialist principles and overcoming the devastation of war and semicolonial backwardness. Thus, even before the end of the first decade of the PRC's existence, inudstrial production in the country had increased more than elevenfold and agricultural production has risen more than 2 and 1/2 times in comparison with 1949. The population's living standard had risen noticeably and education, culture, science, and health care were developing rapidly. The successes of socialist building in China were helped by widescale cooperation between the PRC and the Soviet Union and othe socialist states and the development of equal rights and mutual benefit.

The building of the new life in China after 1949 was by no means easy. There were mistakes, various subjectivist errors, and political and economic deviations on this path toward the future. This has been stated most clearly in recent CPC documents, including the materials of the 12th CPC Congress.

At present the country is at a crucial stage in its development. Vast creative work has been launch under CPC leadership. By the year 2000 it is planned to quadruple the annual gross production of industrial and agricultural output in the PRC in comparison with 1980.

Considerable changes have occurred and continue to occur and the working people's prosperity has increased as a result of the reforms which began in the early eighties aimed at transforming China's socioeconomic appearance. Complex tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic and cultural development are also planned for this, the seventh, 5-Year Plan (1986-90). [paragraph continues]

Thus, in relation to 1985, gross industrial production is planned to increase by 43 percent by 1990 while agricultural output is to increase by almost 22 percent. By the beginning of the next decade, the PRC plans to produce 55-58 million metric tons of steel, extract 1 billion metric tons of coal and 150 million metric tons of oil, generate 550 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, harvest 415 million metric tons of grain crops annually, and increase consumer goods production by 40 percent in comparison with 1985.

During the economic reform the search is under way for forms and methods of management, economic management, distribution, and increasing the efficiency of the national economy.

The USSR has been watching with attention and interest how the Chinese people are resolving the important tasks facing the country. Soviet people understand and respect the goal put forward by the CPC -- to modernize the country and build a socialist society in the future -- and sincerely wish them success in this field.

Recently both the Soviet Union and the PRC have been noting with satisfaction the marked improvement in our relations. Meetings between state and political figures from the two countries and the exchange of official delegations are becoming an increasing part of the practice of those relations. Trade exchange is increasing and contacts are developing fruitfully in the sphere of culture, sport, science, technology, and in the social area.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government have consistently pursued and continue to pursue the principled line of establishing and developing good-neighborly cooperation between the USSR and the PRC. This course is clearly and simply set out in the decisions of CPSU congresses and Central Committee plenums, and speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet Union's position is based on profound political, economic, and social foundations and is dictated by the identity of the vital interests of our peoples and states.

Good-neighborliness and cooperation are also "adovocated" by the inconsiderable factor of the mutually beneficial ties that have been formed historically between the Soviet and Chinese economies.

But the matter does not end there, of course. Cooperation between the USSR and the PRC, in its deep essence, is in the interests of both our countries because, as the 27th CPSU Congress noted, "the dearest things for our peoples -- socialism and peace -- are inseparable."

The history of the Chinese revolution and the entire path traveled by the Chinese people since the victory of people's power convincingly demonstrate the importance and everlasting significance for socialism and peace throughout the world of the development of Soviet-Chinese relations on an equal and principled basis without harming other countries. The Soviet Union has always been convinced that the PRC's vital interests and the USSR's interests do not clash but, moreover, would be organically served by reciprocal relations of friendship, comradeliness, and cooperation. "The Soviet Union," M.S. Gorbachev stressed in most seriously with China questions of additional measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness."

The noticeable improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations at present provides a good basis for their further development in all areas. Both Moscow and Beijing believe that there are very considerable reserves for that. Some major cooperation problems are becoming urgent. [paragraph continues]

The joint use of resources and the construction of water facilities in the Amur river basin, cooperation in building a railway between Kazakhstan and the Xinkiang Uygur region, the modernization of old and construction of industrial enterprises, the organization of joint firms and companies -- these and many other areas of bilateral cooperation are being examined positively. They are by no means the limit, however.

Today, the day of the PRC's proclamation, Soviet people sincerely wish the great Chinese people new successes in building socialism under the CPC's leadership. All the conditions now exist for further strengthening the traditional friendship between our peoples and developing USSR-PRC relations in the spirit of good neighborliness and cooperation. Not only the peoples of the Soviet Union and China but also the entire socialist world and all people of good will on earth have an interest in that.

SAVENKON ASSESSES PRC ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

PM021439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "Signs of the Autumn Harvest"]

[Text] Beijing -- It is a warm fall evening. The light breeze wafts the scent of newly cut plants and flowers brought here to create arrangements of chrysanthemums, asters, bougainvillea, sage, and rudbeckias. Tiananmen Square is being prepared for the national holiday. It was here on 1 October 1949 that the PRC was proclaimed. The victory of the revolution crowned the Chinese people's heroic struggle for national and social liberation. Exactly 37 years the new independent state embarked on the path of building socialism...

It is autumn harvest time in China. Field work in the north is nearing completion. In the south the young shoots of the new harvest are emerging to replace the "early fall rice" without being interrupted by the winter. The spring and summer weather was not favorable. Cool air from Central Asia met the moist winds from the Pacific and there was unremitting rain over northern China resulting in floods. Then a perfidious typhoon swept the coastal provinces. In some places people had to combat a drought, in others they fought against rivers which had broken their banks. Nonetheless they coped with the elements. The summer harvest was not a disappointment. And the experts believe that if nature withholds its deadly wrath the fall harvest will also be good. Although the overall grain harvest this year will hardly reach the record of 2 years ago (407 million metric tons), it is almost sure to exceed last year's (379 million metric tons).

The forecasts have instilled a certain calm in the discussions of agrarian problems in the press. Since the system of individual household working of the land under contract was established in the early eighties as a norm of production relations grain harvests have started rising in a stable manner. China is now a world leader in terms of yields. The zeal of the peasants, interested in the results of their labor after so many years of apathy, the raising of purchase prices, and the resolution on specialization did the trick. But then peasants in certain places started switching to more profitable crops -- vegetables, tobacco, and oil crops. Last year grain harvests fell sharply. People once again started saying that "agriculture is the basis of the economy, and grain farming is the basis of agriculture." Then the regulating role of the state took effect. Economic incentives are being provided to boost grain harvests. In order to make rice, corn, and wheat farming profitable for the peasants the share of their so-called "contract harvest" was reduced to 20 percent of the total quantity of grain harvested, the remainder being used by the peasants themselves and sold at market or to the state as agreed prices that are higher than contract prices. [paragraph continues]

The state gives grain producers loans, sells them fertilizer at favorable rates, and helps them to transport and store grain. These measures are gradually bringing about a return to grain crops on the part of the peasants.

One of China's leading agricultural scientists -- Du Runsheng, director of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat Executive Center for Agrarian Policy, recently highlighted the three main aspects of agricultural policy in China: the national pricing policy, the incentives given to the agricultural industry, and the yield enhancement measures.

All this is ultimately linked with the strategic task of improving agricultural productivity. And although -- as the experts admit -- extensive methods have not yet lost their influence, intensive methods are already in the ascendant. At a certain stage further capital investment in the land will produce no income if not backed up by advanced technology. The problems of low productivity are still acute.

This situation clearly does not satisfy those who determine China's agrarian policy. Incidentally, as Du Runsheng noted, increasing the coefficient of the use of machinery in the countryside depends on the peasants being guaranteed deliveries of diesel fuel from the state in proportion to the amount of grain sold to the state. At the same time, the expert believes, the state should sell more raw materials, energy sources, and metals to growing enterprises in the agricultural industry and the services sphere. These enterprises are currently often forced obtain their stocks from the market, where prices are higher. The healthy development of agriculture is also a question of employment. There are now 60 million workers in the countryside here who have been released from their jobs following the transition to the family contract system. That is just the beginning. Of the 400 million peasants in the countryside only 250 million are needed (China is short of arable land). In order to prevent a mass migration to the cities the following slogan was coined: Leave the soil but not the village. It is expected that in the next few years another 100 million peasants will become workers. In order to raise yields, Du Runsheng believes, it is necessary to build more fertilizer production plants in the countryside apart from water installations and other infrastructure projects. According to the most modest calculations the country needs 100 million metric tons of fertilizer. But currently the peasants only have 80 million metric tons available to them (and 10 million of those are imported). In providing more fertilizer for plowmen, the former peasants are in a way paying their dues to the soil which raised them. This is also state policy. During the 7th 5-Year Plan (1986-90) 5 billion yuan will be borrowed from agricultural revenue and channeled into increasing grain yields. And so we come full circle.

The era of transformations which the country has been experiencing since it returned to the path of rational smooth development atht end of the seventies embraces all spheres of economic, political, social, and cultural life. Here are just a few autumn features. On 1 October China is introducing a system for labor agreements and hiring new workers. It has been tested at enterprises employing 3.5 million workers (5 percent of the work force employed in state industry). The new procedure will replace the system of the lifetime retention of a worker at an enterprise with parents' jobs passing, when they retire, to their children. A system is being established for sacking workers who violate service discipline and for insuring workers and employees from state enterprises who are temporarily unemployed.

A reform of the structure of the running of the management mechanism is under way in 16 of the country's cities. During the experiment the tasks of further reducing the state apparatus and rationally distributing functions between party and administrative organs in the management sphere will be resolved. New steps have been taken to improve the legal system. [paragraph continues]

The need for financial reform as an integral part of economic reform has been resolutely stated. It is constantly stressed in China that the reform is an experiment. Time will be needed in order to evaluate what is taking place. A Chinese proberb says: The path of moralizing is long, the path of example is short.

"The Reform and Public Opinion" is the slogan under which sociological polls that provide food for thought are currently being carried out in China. Nonetheless this represents the view of an average statistical citizen. But how is a specific Beijing family reacting to this era of transformation?

By chance I happened down Guangqunmen Street in southeast Beijing, where Bai Wensheng and Shi Xumei live on the 9th floor of a 16-story block with their charming 5-year-old girl Lingyuan not far from the Temple of Heaven. Both of them work in sales and supply cooperatives in different stores. He is a deputy manager, she is the secretary of a party cell.

Bai recalls: "Previously we operated on the principle 'the factory is happy, it has fulfilled its plan; the store is annoyed, products are still in the warehouse.' Now we study the market and consumer demand and have an opportunity to show initiative. Our store trades in furniture, domestic electrical appliances, cycles, crockery, batteries, and other goods. We look for partners everywhere." "The reform requires great enterprise, not everyone can cope with that -- 'eating from the communal bowl' was simpler. But we can no longer return to the old way," Shi Xumei said softly but confidently.

RODIONOV VIEWS SOVIET-PAC COOPERATION

OW020303 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Rodionov talk on Soviet-Chinese relations; announcer-read report]

[Excerpts] Listeners: Soviet-Chinese cooperation has always been valuable. In particular, it has been especially fruitful since the success of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the PRC. Today, the 1st of October, is precisely the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Soviet-Chinese cooperation has become the biggest factor in resisting aggressive schemes of imperialists and world reactionaries. The following talk by Soviet sinologist Rodionov will address this issue.

He writes: The history of Soviet-Chinese relations has proved that friendly cooperation between the two countries not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the two countries but also has tremendous international significance. It should be realized that our two countries have both survived, struggled, and developed under complex external political circumstances in the past and are doing so at the present. As we all know, the imperialists have worked out every conceivable plot to obstruct the progress of relations between the USSR and China, to stir up friction between China and the USSR, and to sow the seeds of distrust and discord between the two countries. [passage omitted]

The founding of the PRC created realistic conditions for close cooperation between the USSR and China in international affairs. And this kind of cooperation was legally approved by the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Aid signed on 14 February 1950. [passage omitted]

Coordinated actions by the USSR and China have demonstrated their power and importance on more than one occasion. For instance, they played a major role in preventing the United States and its allies from invading from 1950 to 1953.

Thanks to efforts by the USSR, China, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, an agreement to eliminate another escalation in world conflicts was signed, thereby easing tension in the Far East and throughout the world. Concerted actions by the USSR and China have prevented the United States from invading Korea and rewritten the history of relations between the two countries with glorious chapters, thereby indicating that friendly cooperation between the USSR and China is significant in resisting new imperialist war provocateurs and in stabilizing the world situation. The USSR and China have supported the national liberation struggle of the Arab people with one accord. One example is the 1956 Suez Crisis when the imperialist schemes against Egypt were shattered. This has, once again, proved the point. The grage warning issued by the USSR and China to Britain, France, and Israel played a role in preventing the burgeoning crisis. [passage omitted]

The joint stance of the USSR and China on the issue of seeking peace and disarmament is particularly significant. Let us cite a specific example. In September 1956, the Chinese NPC Standing Committee gave full support to the disarmament proposals contained in a letter of appeal sent by the USSR's Supreme Soviet to the Parliaments of all countries on 16 July 1956 and pointed out that the proposals were in line with the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples as well as people around the world. Since then, the tasks of achieving disarmament, safeguarding peace, and strengthening international security have become more intense and urgent.

What is now heartening to the people is the fact that our two countries have both assumed the obligation of not being the first to use nuclear weapons. Both the USSR and China oppose expanding the arms race into space, seek to attain the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and uphold the principle of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. Historical facts have shown that the developments of international events hinge, to a large extent, on cooperation between these two largest socialist countries.

VOLSKIY EXAMINES U.S. PACIFIC POLICY TOWARD CHINA

OW301055 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Volskiy commentary: "Peace in the Far East and U.S.-Taiwan Relations"]

[Excerpts] Just as in other parts of the world, there are two diametrically opposed trends in the political development of the Asia-Pacific region. One trend is that countries and the people in the region are more and more specifically expressing their desire for lasting peace and mutually beneficial cooperation. [Passage omitted] Actually, this is the only wise trend which confronts the other destructive trend, a trend which will turn the Asia-Pacific region into a latent battlefield, next only to Europe, for a new world war being prepared by the aggressive imperialist bloc. [passage omitted]

The dangerous nature of the U.S. imperialist clique's Pacific policy also finds expresion in the Taiwan question. Thirty-five years ago, Taiwan was illegally wrenched from China with the U.S. imperialist clique directly having a hand in the matter. What have been the recent characteristics of Washington's Taiwan policy? The current leaders of the U.S. imperialist clique have violated the well-known Shanghai Communique and acted according to the following principles:

1. They have opposed Taiwan's reunification with China. This implies that they are in practice interfering in China's Domestic affairs. The United States persistently calls on China to guarantee the nonuse of force while solving this issue. Is this not a case of interfering in China's domestic affairs?

2. The United States is striving hard to turn Taiwan into a strategic base directed, first of all, against China. If this is not so, it is very difficult to understand why it is necessary to supply Taiwan with so many modern U.S. weapons. These weapons, such as fighter-bombers, are suited only for medium range.

3. While standing in the way of Taiwan's reunification with China and turning Taiwan into a strategic base directed against China, the U.S. ruling clique is making every effort to incorporate Taiwan into the general U.S. military strategy in Asia. It is no secret that the U.S. military command has maintained close ties with Taiwan's military circles.

It is also noteworthy that Taiwan is expanding its ties with Japan. Incidentally, Japanese militariest already regard Taiwan as a stronghold to exert pressure on China. What do these facts prove? They lead to two conclusions related to each other. On the one hand, U.S. policy on Taiwan is part of the general U.S. policy in Asia and the Pacific, which is dangerous to the cause of peace. On the other hand, Washington's policy on the Taiwan question is specifically directed against China.

Link these two conclusions, and you come to the third conclusion: U.S. policy of confrontation in the Asia-Pacific region is oriented against China from the very beginning. The United States attempts to make China yield to imperialism's new colonialist intentions and destroy the fruits of the Chinese revolution. The Taiwan activists, who deliberately maintain close ties with U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital, declare that the capitalist system, which rules Taiwan, is the so-called example for the whole of China.

MOSCOW GREETS OVERSEAS CHINESE ON NATIONAL DAY

OW021313 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Dear listeners: Today, 1 October, is the 37th founding anniversary of the PRC. The Staff of Moscow Radio extends its greetings to Chinese citizens residing in Southeast Asia on the PRC National Day.

The Soviet and the Chinese peoples have been linked with the long-standing tradition of mutual understanding and goodneighborliness. As early as during the time of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the Soviet people offered their close and sincere cooperation to the Chinese patriots. It is known to all that he called for friendship with the Soviet Union. During the Japanese militarists' invasion of China, the Soviet People demonstrated their friendship with the Chinese people. The Soviet Union was the first country to recognize the PRC and gave it tremendous assistance for its social and economic construction in its first difficult decade when the U.S. imperialists imposed a blockade against the young republic.

The Soviet Union still implements the principled policy of maintaining goodneighborly relations with China. We are willing to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations based on equality and mutual benefit for the sake of all-round development of the Soviet Union and China. Soviet leader Comrade Gorbachev has said: We hope to see that in the near future, the Soviet-Chinese border will become a zone of peace and friendship. We believe that all people who cherish the stability and relaxation of tension in Asia, including its southeast region, understand this point, which also conforms with the interests of all Chinese communities abroad.

Dear listeners, Chinese citizens, once again we extend our greetings.

TASS NOTES ASIAN GAMES DEMONSTRATIONS IN SEOUL

LD020936 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo October 2 TASS -- Not a day passes in Seoul, where the 10th Asian Games are under way, without clashes between the police and participants in massive student demonstrations, Western news agencies report.

Thousands of young people protest against the games and state that the Chon Tu-hwan government is using them for enhancing their eroding prestige and for diverting the attention of the public from numerous domestic problems.

After the recent bomb explosion in the Seoul airport which claimed the lives of five people special army units were moved to the city which together with the police are dispatched to suppress demonstrations. They are making wide use of tear gas which spreads about the city and reaches sports arenas. Under the pretext of ensuring security the authorities stage wholesale arrests. A number of educational establishment are closed till the end of the games.

PRAVDA REPORTS JARUZELSKI-DPRK COMMUNIQUE

PM021343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Constructive Results"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Sep -- The DPRK and the Polish People's Republic fully support the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives aimed at ensuring peace and at developing cooperation among states and peoples. This is stated in a joint a communique issued here on the results of the official friendly visit paid to the DPRK by a Polish party-government delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State. He held talks with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The two countries' leaders signed a declaration on friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and Poland, which says the sides oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and advocate haltaing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, the prevention of the militarization of space, the observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence, and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

The DPRK and Poland favored the activation of joint actions by the socialist countries in the international arena. They resolutely condemned the imperialist policy of interference in other states' internal affairs, economic sanctions, threats, and blackmail. In this connection W. Jaruzelski expressed support for the DPRK initiatives aimed at the withdrawal of foreign troosps from South Korea and the unification of the country and at turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

PRAVDA NOTES USSR, DRA AIDES ON COOPERATION

PM021317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[PRAVDA, TASS special correspondents' report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Sep -- The Sixth Session of the Soviet-Afghan Standing Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation was held here 27-29 September.

The Soviet Delegation was headed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agroindustiral Committee, and the Afghan delegation by M. Aziz, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The session discussed specific questions of strengthening and developing trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA. A protocol was gained on the results of the session.

The Soviet delegation was received by S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and visited a number of Soviet-Afghan cooperation projects. There were warm meetings and conversations with Afghan and Soviet workers and specialists taking part in the construction and commissioning of these projects.

During the delegation's stay in Kabul, V.S. Murankhovskiy told us, we were able to see for ourselves the intensive work being done by the Afghan people -- under the leadership of the PDPA -- in complex conditions. It is gratifying to see how increasingly broad strata of society are supporting the April Revolution.

Our trade and economic cooperation serves to strengthen the DRA. The commission session discussed drawing up programs to develop certain sectors of the DRA economy by 2000. Attention centered on questions of ensuring mutual benefit and expanding the export potential of the DRA, which -- in addition to traditional goods -- could supply the USSR with more oil, gas, and minerals. The Soviet side will assist Afghanistan in improving the country's economic mechanism.

The DRA is at the beginning of a great deal of work to fulfill the first 5-year plan since the revolution, M. Aziz said, and an invaluable role is played in this respect bu economic support from our northern neighbor. Suffice it is to say that a considerable proportion of all foreign aid given to Afghanistan over the 5-year period has come from the USSR. The working plan we have outlined together in Kabul will make it possible to use this potential to the greatest possible effect in order to strengthen the DRA economy.

BAKHTAR REPORT CITED ON KABUL CAR BOMBING

PM021237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Sep -- Afghan counterrevolutionaries have committed a new crime.

BAKHTAR reports that on 28 September they left a car full of powerful explosives near a school and the Soviet Trade Mission in Kabul. The explosion took place when lessons had ended and the children were going home. As a result of this barbaric act three people died, including two students. Nearby buildings were damaged.

PRESS CONFERENCE CLAIMS DUSHMAN CHEMICALS USE

PM021327 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep Second Edition p 3

[Report by correspondent Major A. Oliynik: "The Dushmans are Using Chemical Weapons. Press Conference in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Sep -- A press conference here for local and foreign journalists presented convincing new evidence of the involvement of the United States and its satellites in the undeclared war against the DRA. It concerned the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' use of barbaric chemical weapons, manufactured in the United States, the FRG, and other capitalist countries, as well as conventional weapons.

DRA Defense Ministry spokesman Colonel (Ghulyam Dzhilani) gave conference participants details of the wide variety of types of chemical weapons recently captured by the Afghan Army when routing dushman gangs in Kabul, Lowgar, and Vardak provinces. They include 82mm and 60mm mortar bombs filled with toxic agents, CS gas hand grenades, and a powerful toxic agent for poisoning water. There were examples of photographs of poisoned civilians and manuals compiled by Western special services for the dushmans: "How To Use Chemical Weapons," "Chemical Materials And Their Practical Use."

A BAKHTAR spokesman addressed the conference, stressing that while one of the most pressing issues of modern times -- banning and destroying chemical weapons -- is being discussed at the United Nations and other international forums, U.S. special services, with the assistance of the dushman rabble, use Afghan soil as a site to test and use chemical weapons.

It was stressed at the conference that according to statements by former counterrevolutionaries who have gone over to the DRA's side and the testimony of dushman prisoners, the bandits are being trained to use chemical weapons in Afghanistan by U.S. instructors based in Peshawar (Pakistan) and masquerading as various specialists, including doctors. According to their statements, the chemical weapons must be used primarily against civilians. The foreign advisers are demanding they be used in such a way as to be able to blame the Afghan Army and units of the limited Soviet contingent in Afghanistan for the killings. As "material evidence" the bandits were ordered to send to Peshawar photographs of the people, animals, and plants they had poisoned and samples of water and soil from contaminated areas.

A certain (Sakhi Mukhammed), former gang member from the "Islamic society of Afghanistan," taken prisoner recently by the DRA state security organs, said his group of 20 had trained at a center near Peshawar. Two Pakistani advisers and one American conducted training in the use of chemical weapons on Afghan territory. They had vigorously recommended the use of chemical weapons in densely populated places to kill as many civilians as possible, and by night, to create panic. To undermine the historic gains of the April Revolution and halt and reverse socioeconomic development of democratic Afghanistan, a BAKHTAR statement says, reactionary forces, headed by the United States, are prepared to use the dirtiest methods in the bloody war by the dushmans against their own people, including barbaric chemical weapons. The Afghan people angrily condemn the criminal plans of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and will do all they can to wreck the intrigues of counterrevolution.

ZAGLADIN, DOBRYNIN MEET HONECKER OTHERS ON ARRIVAL

LD021823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived today in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the unveiling of a monument to Ernst Thaelmann.

At the airport, Comrade Honecker was met by Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Medvedyev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Shakhnazarov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and other officials. Among those meeting Honecker was Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR. The GDR and USSR state flags were flown at the airport.

Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, and Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, arrived in Moscow later in the day. At the airport the visitors were met by Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; and other officials.

IZVESTIYA ON SLYUNKOV SPEECH AT OSTRAVA MEETING

PM301101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "Rally in Ostrava"]

[Text] Ostrava, 25 Sep -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by N.N. Slyunkov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, which is on an official friendly visit to the CSSR, has arrived in the North Moravian Kraj. It is accompanied by A. Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, by other officials, and also by V.P. Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

In the city of Ostrava the delegation had a meeting with the North Moravian Kraj leadership in the course of which the Soviet guests were informed about the activity of the party organization of the CSSR's major industrial region in implementing the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions. The members of the Soviet parliamentary delegation spoke about the practical implementation of the program of economic and social development advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress. The importance of further improving direct ties between associated enterprises as an effective means of accelerating the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production was noted.

The delegation visited one of the biggest industrial enterprises in the CSSR -- the K. Gottwald Metallurgical and Machine-building Combine in Vitkovice -- and met with its collective. The speakers at a mass Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally emphasized the great significance of the realistic foreign policy program of the 27th CPSU Congress for strengthening the cause of peace and declared their full support for the USSR's peace initiatives, which open up before mankind the hope of preserving peace. Unanimous approval was voiced for the propositions and conclusions contained in M.S. Gorbachev's replies to the RUDE PRAVO chief editor's questions. V. Vaclavik, first secretary of the North Moravian Kraj CPCZ Committee, who addressed the rally, pointed out that, working to fulfill the 17th CPCZ Congress program, the kraj's working people devote special attention to strengthening cooperation with the socialist countries as an important political factor in the modern world. [paragraph continues]

In this work Communists and all working people utilize the CPSU's great experience, the decisions of its 27th Congress, and the new edition of the CPSU Program. For us all this is a practical school of Marxism-Leninism and of the consistent application of the Leninist work style and the norms of party life.

N.N. Slyunkov, head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, spoke next. He said, in particular: Thank you very much for the warm, cordial welcome. We have been deeply moved by the kind words spoken here about the CPSU and the Soviet people. Permit me to convey to you and, through you, to all working people of the city of Ostrava and the North Moravian Kraj fraternal greetings from Soviet people.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples have always valued their class commonality, at whose origins Vladimir Ilich Lenin was present. The glory of our peoples' heroic sons and daughters, who defended freedom and independence in cruel battles against Hitlerite fascism, will never fade. The living flowers on the graves and monuments of the liberating Soviet servicemen, the memorial in the small town of Hrabyne to the memory of the Soviet and Czechoslovak servicemen who died a brave death for Ostrava's liberation -- this attests to the bright memory of those who fell in the struggle for your freedom and ours.

Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are confidently marching together toward a common goal. Their fraternal friendship is unshakable and will live forever. We are linked not by words about friendship or protestations of friendship but by thousands upon thousands of everyday deeds and achievements, whose scale is truly impressive.

We are together constructing the "Progress" gas pipeline, the Krivoy Rog Mining and Enriching Combine, and other important national economic projects. Our common labor is embodied in the products of the electrical equipment and machine-building industries, the Prague subway, and nuclear power stations.

The Belorussian SSR produces the well-known large-capacity Belaz dump trucks, whose motors are supplied by Czechoslovak motor builders. There is fruitful cooperation between the collectives of the Minsk Bearing Plant and the "Zetor" Machine-Building Enterprise in the city of Brno. A team bearing the name of Hero of the Soviet Union Jan Nalepka, participant in the antifascist struggle on Belorussian territory, works at the plant in Minsk. Another team at that enterprise includes your renowned compatriot Otakar Jaros. The wages that he earns are transferred to the Peace Fund.

The working people of the North Moravian Kraj make a great contribution to developing all-around Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. And we have seen the splendid fruits of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation here, at the K. Gottwald Combine, which is known for its rich revolutionary and labor traditions. At the end of last year the metallurgists of Ostrava received from the Soviet Union the jubilee, 300-millionth metric ton of iron ore.

The Vitkovice Combine in turn fulfills Soviet orders, which in the current 5-year plan will account for 60 percent of the entire volume of products exported to socialist countries. Your collective manufactures equipment for the modernization of rolling mills in Kommunarsk, Magnitogorsk, and Dneprodzerzhinsk and for the construction of a new mill at the Zhdanov Metallurgical Combine. We express cordial gratitude to you for all this.

Meetings with worker collectives are always a great honor and a high responsibility. Every such meeting teaches a great deal and convinces us over and over again that the working class was and still is the chief driving force in the struggle for social progress.

It is precisely the political experience of the working class and its high degree of awareness and organization that help to unite working people and contribute to their active struggle for the ideals of socialism.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's meetings and talks in your beautiful country have once again enabled us to see for ourselves how energetically and enthusiastically the Czechoslovak people are resolving the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Great work of truly revolutionary significance and meaning is also under way in our country to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Energetic measures are being taken to bring the national economy up to a qualitatively new scientific, technical, organizational, and economic level and to ensure foremost positions in the world in terms of labor productivity, product quality, and production efficiency. Positive changes in our economy are gathering momentum.

However, we evaluate soberly the results achieved and regard them as just the beginning of the great work of restructuring. A new economic mechanism is now taking shape in our country. It provides for enterprises to go over to autonomous financing, paying their way, and self-funding. Restructuring is accompanied by the consistent democratization of all aspects of our society's life. The role of the soviets, which express the people's will and power, is steadily being enhanced. We are seeking to increase publicity and to raise the awareness and activeness of absolutely everyone in creative work, in surmounting shortcomings, and in the struggle against negative phenomena and deviations from the socialist norms of life and morality.

The CPSU and Soviet people value highly the fraternal relations which have been established between our parties and our peoples. We well know that people in socialist Czechoslovakia respond to us in the same way.

Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has repeatedly emphasized the fundamental and lasting significance of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union for the Czechoslovak people's vital interests and for ensuring their security and peaceful life.

Our countries' working people well understand that only the successful realization of the large-scale tasks outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress and the skillful utilization of all socialism's advantages will make it possible to scale qualitatively new heights of economic and social development.

Soviet people will make every effort to ensure that our common successes multiply and that our friendship constantly strengthens and is filled with new substance.

To solve the major problems of developing our countries' national economies and to broaden and deepen specialization and collaboration it is important to make more energetic use of the opportunities provided by the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and the program of long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR through the end of the millennium.

We are unanimous with you that it is necessary to widely develop direct ties between enterprises and organizations in the socialist countries and to set up joint enterprises and science and production associations. This will help to make faster progress over the next few years, to make more efficient use of our economic potential, and to strengthen the socialist community as a whole.

As you know, comrades, we have to resolve peaceful tasks under complex international conditions. It is the common cause of all states and all peoples to preserve civilization and to prevent it from burning up in the flames of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, together with the other socialist countries, are waging a persistent and consistent struggle to preserve peace and prevent war. Our many joint peace initiatives are aimed at this.

More than a year ago the USSR was the first to take a wise and bold step on the path to peace and disarmament by unilaterally introducing a moratorium on nuclear tests. The USSR's recent decision to extend it through 1 January 1987 ushers in a new stage in the struggle to destroy nuclear weapons and curtail the arms race.

However, American imperialism is continuing to exacerbate the international situation. The West's militarist circles are not abandoning their attempts to undermine the Soviet Union and world socialism economically. Similar attempts have been made before. They have all inevitably ended in failure.

The entire history of the Soviet Union and the world socialist system attests to our ability quickly to find an effective answer which will make worthless any challenge, including the notorious "star wars" program.

We will use all our strength to end the senseless arms race and to create a strong and all-embracing system of international security. We will take simultaneous action in all directions -- diplomatic, military, political, and, above all, of course, economic.

And here each person's labor at his own work place is more important than ever.

In his recent replies to the RUDE PRAVO chief editor's questions M.S. Gorbachev emphasized that "in this regard good-quality labor by Soviet people and the working people of the socialist community countries is simultaneously a contribution to the cause of peace."

We note with great satisfaction and gratitude the full support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving efforts from Czechoslovakia's Communists and all its working people. Proletarian solidarity has always served and will serve the lofty aims of the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the CPCZ, of the USSR and the CSSR.

In conclusion N.N. Slyunkov wished the fraternal Czechoslovak people and their Communist Party futher successes in socialist building on behalf of the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Government, and the multinational Soviet people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the "Starojicko" agricultural cooperative near Ostrava. The guests familiarized themselves with the labor organization and the daily routine of the farm workers.

BIRYUKOV COMMENTS ON JARUZELSKI'S ASIA TRIP

PM021333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russina 2 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Igor Biryukov commentary: "In a Priority Direction"]

[Text] The international public received with satisfaction the results of the recently completed trip by W. Jaruzelski to three Asian countries building new societies. The trip has been given particular attention, naturally, in the socialist world.

The official friendly visits by the leader of fraternal Poland to the Mongolian People's Republic and the DPRK and his working visit to the PRC, which will also be followed up by an official visit to this country, clearly reaffirmed: Despite all the diversity of states belonging to the world socialist system, the determining factor is their common, mutual interest in increasing reapproachment.

The new, unprecedented type of relations developing between free peoples is helping -- like Archimedes' lever -- to resolve many tasks relating to their domestic and foreign policy. Implementation of the plans discussed with the Mongolian, DPRK, and PRC leaders will have a positive influence on the fulfillment of tasks connected with our countries' development, the Polish leader pointed out in a statement on the results of his trip.

The meetings in the capitals of the three countries of the great Asian Continent redemonstrated the indivisibility of the interests of socialism and peace. It is precisely for this reason that the political will was clearly expressed at the negotiating table in Ulaanbaatar, Pyongyang, and Beijing to contribute to the utmost to the cause of peace, progress, and socialism and to strengthen interaction in the international arean.

There is another considerably important aspect of W. Jaruzelski's trip to a number of socialist countries in Asia. It is rightly being regarded throughout the world as an unquestionable sign of Poland's steadily growing contribution to the resolution of topical international problems. Despite unceasing attempts by some imperialist powers to slight Poland and play on its internal problems. Despite unceasing attempts by some imperialist powers to slight Poland and play on its internal difficulties and problems, Poland's prestige is growing. Its enterprising, bold foreign policy is beinging it a deserved tribute of respect from countries and peoples.

Those who just yesterday imposed economic "sanctions" against Poland and tried, on provocative pretexts, to cast aspersions on the importance of its international role are feeling vexed today. The sources of socialism's strength, which has a beneficial effect on the formation of the international situation as a whole, are beyond their comprehension. But for the sake of objectivity it is essential to consider the strengthening of relations between countries in the world socialist system against the background of socialism's peace offensive that has developed in Europe and the Asian and Pacific region, in the UN and other diplomatic forums, in the sphere of the struggle to eliminate nuclear weapons on earth and prevent them invading space, and in the sphere of trade and economic ties, culture, and humanitarian problems.

As far as fraternal Poland is concerned, a priority area of its foreign policy, W. Jaruzelski noted during his trip, is invariably its friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and its implementation of the socialist community's coordinated course. The strength of the fraternal peoples lies in their unit and cooperation.

GORBACHEV EXPECTED IN ITALY MID-FEB 1987

PM020926 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Gorbachev To Visit Italy Before 15 February"]

[Text] CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev will pay his expected visit to Italy, at Prime Minister Craxi's invitation, some time in the second half of January or the first half of February 1987. This is the time frame within which diplomats on both sides are working toward an agreement. This was learned from diplomatic sources in the prime minister's office. [passage omitted]

GORBACHEV GREETS ITALY'S PERTINI ON BIRTHDAY

PM300843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 86 First Session p 1

["Jubilee Greetings" — PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Dear Comrade Pertini!

I cordially congratulate you, eminent statesman and politician and active member of the antifascist resistance in Italy during World War II, on your jubilee 90th birthday. I wish you, a man of great vitality, new achievements in the struggle for the ideals of peace, democracy, and progress.

M. Gorbachev

POPE'S APPEAL FOR 'DEFENSE OF PEACE' CITED

PM201341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Appeal to Catholics"]

[Text] Rome, 29 Sep -- Addressing believers in St. Peter's Square in the Vatican 28 September, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, appealed to Catholics to actively join in the defense of peace. He emphasized that the "world's great religions regard activities for the sake of peace as one of their special tasks." The Pope pointed out that politicians and statesmen, parliamentarians, diplomats, international organizations, and also ordinary people who usually suffer most in war are taking part in these activities. The head of the Roman Catholic Church also called for the unity of all religions in their activities in favor of peace.

UK BAN ON LIBYAN AIRLINE 'EXTREMELY UNFRIENDLY'

LD022003 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1803 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] London, 2 Oct (TASS) -- The British Government has carried out an extremely unfriendly act against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

As John Moore, secretary of state for transport, stated here today, the Thatcher government has banned the Libyan airline "Libyan Arab Airlines" from flying to Great Britain from 31 October. Attempting to justify the Cabinet's position, which is virtually no different from the U.S. Administration's hostile course toward Libya, Moore asserted that this unilateral act by the British Government is caused by some kind of "Libyan complicity in terrorism."

SCIENTISTS SIGN SPACE RESEARCH PROTOCOL WITH UK

LD012224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct (TASS) -- A meeting was held today at the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences with a delegation of the British National Space Center, headed by its General Director Roy Gibson. Scientists from the two countries discussed the prospects for cooperation in the field of the peaceful conquest of outer space. A protocol on the results of the meeting was signed.

This meeting, stressed Roald Sagdeyev, the director of the institute, showed that Soviet and British scientists have good prospects for cooperation in outer space, especially in such directions as astrophysics and radio astronomy and the study of the materials of outer space. The "Roentgen" project will be the first major joint work of our institute and the British National Space Center. The Netherlands and the FRG are also taking part in its implementation.

A Roentgen telescope, which was created with the participation of scientists from Birmingham University, will be set up on board the space apparatus which is planned to be put into orbit in 1987. I believe that the experience which has been accumulated during the course of this joint work, will help to coordinate our future efforts. Outer space is in many ways a unique laboratory for scientists and it must, of course, be peaceful.

We are satisfied with the results of the meetings and talks with our Soviet colleagues, Roy Gibson noted. They have enabled areas of cooperation of mutual interest to be presented. Outer space can provide mankind with a great deal and, of course, it must be conquered together.

The delegation of British scientists was received by Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the 'Interkosmos' council, and Aleksandr Duknayev, head of the USSR Glavkosmos [Committee for Study of Outer Space].

SPD BUNDESTAG DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

'Frank, Friendly' Gromyko Talks

PM030927 Moscow IZVESTIA in Russian 3 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] On 1 October Andrey Gromyko, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] led by Volker Hauff, a member of the party board and deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Bundestag faction.

The delegation, which included Bundestag deputies and party economics and ecology experts, arrived on a visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Andrey Gromyko welcomed the representatives of West Germany's largest party and noted the importance of exchanges of opinion between different social and political forces on a broad range of questions in order to strengthen the foundations of trust and understanding between peoples and states. It is necessary to proceed from the assumption that no global problem today can be resolved by any state singlehanded. This is especially true of the problem of ensuring peace and security.

The results of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which closed in Stockholm, show that only the awareness of all the participating states of their common responsibility can lead to mutually acceptable solutions.

The two sides were unanimous that agreement on an extraordinary meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik constituted an important step which was welcomed by the whole world. The peoples hope this meeting will end with positive results corresponding with the interests of peace.

Soviet initiatives on various questions of international politics are common knowledge. They were reiterated anew at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Outlining domestic political development in the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko described the process of restructuring, which had affected every aspect of the life of Soviet society including trade and economic relations with foreign countries. It was stressed that fresh opportunities were now being made available for broadening cooperation with such a major economic partner as West Germany.

The delegation members stressed for their part that questions of peace and security were given priority by their party. This was reaffirmed by the Social Democratic Congress in Nuremberg last August.

Both sides noted the closeness of approach between the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Germany to many aspects of the problem of averting nuclear war. This is true of the need to end nuclear testing and to avert a nuclear arms race in outer space, a ban on chemical weapons and a number of other questions.

Carrying on intensive exchanges of opinion with the CPSU on questions of disarmamant, the Social Democratic delegates stressed the interest of their party in that dialogue being extended to other areas, such as the economy of ecology.

The conversation passed in a frank, friendly atmosphere.

L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.F. Rubtsov, Chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretariat; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and Joerg Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR, were present at the conversation

Voigt on Moaratorium, SDI

LD022242 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Moscow Octover 2 TASS -- Karsten Voigt, a well-known foreign policy expert and a member of the Federal Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, visited our country as a member of the parliamentary group for contacts with the USSR of the West German Bundestag.

"I think that the ending of nuclear tests meets both the interests of socialist countries and the security interests of the West, including West Germany," he said in an interview to the newspaper TRUD.

Touching upon the strategic defence initiative, Voigt stressed that way back in 1979 the Social Democratic Party of Germany had taken the decision condemning the development of laser and other weapons to be stationed in outer space. "Since that time my party's view of this matter has not changed. If the Social Democrats come to power in the elections scheduled for the beginning of next year, the agreement with the USA on the participation of West German companies in work on the SDI programme, signed recently by the current government of the CDU/CSU-Free Democrats, will be cancelled."

U.S. ISRAELI ROLE IN PARIS BOMBINGS HINTED

LD021220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] AFP reports that the French authorities are continuing their investigations into the criminal explosions in Paris which resulted in 9 people being killed and 165 injured. Here is Pavel Kasparov.

The most recent explosion in the French capital occurred on 17 September. However, Paris is still living under the influence of the psychological shock of the wave of cruel terrorist acts that has swept the city. The Gendarmerie continue to patrol the streets, as before, while cordons of police and army subunits bar the way to the Elysee Palace and the Hotel Matignon, the residences of the president and the prime minister. The wave of terror is the main topic in the local press, too.

At the present time, many of the Republic's senior officials appear in the pages of Paris newspapers. Reports of Paris diplomatic and other contacts with the aim of capturing the criminal guilty of the explosions multiply. In a word, there is much activity. The only trouble is, the results are rather disappointing. The only trouble is, the results are rather disappointing. However, this sluggishness on the part of the French security services leads observers to think that perhaps Paris is occupied at present not so much with problem of how to find the criminals, but how to avoid naming them.

In connection with this, it is worth recalling that all the original accusations laid against the so-called Arab terrorism by the French authorities failed.

So who would benefit from intimidating France in today's conditions? You will not find an answer to this question on the pages of rightwing progovernment newspapers.

There they prefer not to mention the irritation felt in Washington and Tel Aviv over France's backing for a convocation of a representative international conference on the Middle East and its call in the UN Security Council demanding the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the illegally occupied southern Lebanon. To speak of this means to admit that behind the bomb explosions in Paris stand, more likely than not, the special services of the United States and Israel, which, it is know for certain, resort actively to terrorism in order to attain their aims. However, the chances of the French security services following that trail are clearly slim. After all, th CIA and the Mosad are their closest comrades in arms; they work together hand in hand, as the saying goes.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that many observers believe that what is happening in Paris is a detective farce, the objective of which is merely to distract public attention from those truly to blame for the tragedy.

USED NUCLEAR FUEL PACT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

LD011436 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] An agreement between the Imatran Voima Oy national power company and a Soviet foreign trade organization was concluded today on the return of used fuel of the second unit of the Loviisa nuclear plant to the Soviet Union. The agreement is based on the agreement concluded in 1981 on the return of the fuel from the Loviisa plant's first unit. Experience gained from three earlier returns of used fuel has been taken into account.

The first transportation of used fuel from the second unit of the Loviisa nuclear power plant will probably take place next year. The fuel packages, after they have been removed from the reactor, will be placed in the storage basins of the nuclear power plant for a maximum of 5 years. The nuclear fuel will be packed and transported according to the security regulations controlled by the Finnish authorities.

The fourth transportaion by rail of used nuclear fuel from the first unit of the Loviisa nuclear power plant via Vainikkala to the Soviet Union began today. A total of 14 metric tons of used fuel is being returned to the Soviet Union packed in four transit containers. The batch has been stored for 5 years in Loviisa nuclear power plant.

BRIEFS

USSR-NORWAY Shipping -- Moscow October 2 TASS -- The condition of and prospects for the development of cooperation between the USSR and Norway in sea shipping are being discussed at the 10th session of the bilateral shipping commission which has opened here today. The sides will examine the problems of sea shipping between the Soviet Union and Norway, contacts between their charterers, cooperation in maritime satellite communications, and also exchange views on the outstanding problems of international shipping. The Merchant Marine carries most of freight in Soviet-Norwegian trade, the turnover of which reached 177.6 million roubles last year. There is a regular frieght line run by the Estonian shipping company between the ports of the two countries. The annual sessions of the commission, set up under a bilateral inter-governmental agreement of March 18, 1974, alternate between the USSR and Norway. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 2 Oct 86 LD]

SHEVARDNADZE MAKES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN MEXICO

LD030540 Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City October 3 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Mexican Government. He was welcomed at the airport, bedecked with Soviet and Mexican flags, by Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda, Mexico's ambassador to the USSR, Horacio Flores de la Pena, and other officials. The welcoming party included the USSR's ambassador to Mexico, R.A. Sergeyev, heads of the diplomatic missions of several countries accredited in Mexico City.

On arrival, Shevardnadze made the following statement:

"It is our great pleasure to be in Mexico. Your country has always had a special attractive force for us, Soviet people. The great Mexican revolution evoked a broad response in Russia, and people in our country have follwowed the life of the Mexican people with attention and sympathy ever since, wishing them happiness and prosperity. It has not been forgotten in the USSR that the United Mexican States was the first Latin American country to have established diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. We respect and appreciate Mexico's political course in international affairs, its positive and constructive contribution to resolving problems of disarmament, of lessening tension and settling crisis situations in the world, and its role in the Non-Aligned Movement, in the activity of the six states and the Contadora Group."

"All-round strong ties are developing between our countries. Of great importance are the amicable confidential relations that have been established between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, their private correspondence on key issues of world politics. We often meet with Mexican representatives and conduct very useful consultations, discuss problems at various levels and during international forums. Our bilateral relations are successfull developing too. They did not have big problems, nor do they have them now. And we hope they will have none. It is no exaggeration to say that these are relations of equal states which sympathize with each other.

We are glad this is so, and wish that our visit to your country promote friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

We extend best wishes to the residents of the beautiful and courageous Mexico City, to all citizens of Mexico."

TASS Correction

Moscow TASS in English at 0753 GMT on 3 October transmits a corrected version of the preceding item which provides the following variations:

Paragraph seven, line two is corrected to read: "...States was the first country of the Western Hemisphere to have established..."

Paragraph eight, line five is corrected to read: "...the Non-Aligned Movement as an observer, in the activity...[supplying additional phrase]

Paragraph nine, line two is corected to read: "...are the amicable relations that have..." [deleting word]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

Ligachev Address

LD011550 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1302 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct (TASS) -- All activities of the party following the April 1985 Plenum of the Central Committee essentially mean a resolute assertion of a close bond of ideology with life, unity of word and deed, said Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He was delivering a report today at the all-union conference of chiefs of departments of social sciences of the Soviet Union's higher education establishments. In the past, he said, deviations from this principle were tolerated, which led to negative phenomena in the functioning of the economy; this was detrimental to the moral atmosphere and generated serious flaws in the cadre policy. The merit of the party is in the fact that it has realized in time the need for a critical shift in the country's development. Forces had shaped themselves in the leading nucleus of the party by April 1985, which had correctly assessed the situation in the economy and in the society, and put forward the idea of accelerating our development. These forces were comprehensively and profoundly developed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

During the short period since the CPSU Central Committee put forward the conception of acceleration, the entire party has done considerable work for its implementation. First of all, decisive measures were undertaken for strengthening leadership by party, state, economic and public organizations, both centrally and locally. Thus were created sound cadre prerequisites for the implementation of the decisions of the 27th Congress and the course of restructuring. A program of deep technical reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of wide mastering of the latest achievements of science, engineering and technology was elaborated. A firm course was set for genuine -- not partial, but full -- financial autonomy, team contracting and transferring enterprises and associations to paying their own way and to self-financing. Restructuring of the wage system is envisioned in production branches. Thus, major steps have been made in the development of not only the national economy, but also in the people's socialist self-government and democratic basis in the decisive field of society's life -- in the field of the economy.

In recent times the structure for the management of complexes of interlinked branches of the national economy has been changed radically. The powers of local organs, first and foremost those of the soviets of workers deputies, have been significantly extended and their responsibility increased for the comprehensive solution of economic and social questions, for satisfying the needs of the population. In former years there was serious lagging behind the needs of life in the material base of the social and cultural sphere: popular education, science, health care and culture. The current 5-year plan period has set the task of ensuring progress here, worthy of the socialist system. With the universal support of the working people, the party has embarked on a real, not just verbal, battle against such severe social evils as drunkenness and alcoholism. Both the production and the consumption of wine and liquor has been cut sharply. Energetic measures are also being taken aimed at erecting barriers against drug addiction, which has appeared in the odd place. The strengthening of the economic and moral bases of Soviet society will also be helped by the uncompromising struggle against non-labor income which has been started by the party and state, and by the whole Soviet people.

Having made it a firm rule to speak to the people only in the language of truth, the Central Committee does not conceal the major complexities involved in restructuring. They are there in the economy, in politics and in ideological work. The essence of the sharp about-face which is currently being accomplished by Soviet society is revolutionary in nature. To see it through, time, resources and huge efforts by party and people, civic courage and maturity on the part of each Soviet person are required.

It is with special responsibility that our conference should approach the conclusion reached in the Central Committee Political Report regarding the well-known remoteness from the demands of life of our philosophical and economic science as well as of all social science, Yegor Ligachev stated.

The state of affairs in the social sciences on the whole still fails to meet the demands of time in any way. Drabness, tedious ruminating over truisms, fear of what is new, and dogmatism have unfortunately become widespread in them. Cliquishness and an atmosphere of mutual eulogy and bragging frequently flourish in the scientific collectives, and the capacity for critical appraisal of one's own place in science is often lost. Attempts are sometimes made to reduce the restructuring process there to slogans and further paroxysms of political twaddle.

Speaking of shortcomings in the social sciences, the CPSU Central Committee Secretary devoted a great deal of attention to the state of affairs in philosophy. This great science, he said, has now, through the efforts of certain scientists, become removed from this world, perhaps more so than any other. We have very few easily understood and interesting philosophical works which would evoke a wide response in society. There are few profound works on the extensive range of problems of the scientific and technological revolution. The theory and practice of sociological research lag seriously behind the requirements of the present time. This science, by its very nature, ought to breathe life, the passion of struggle, illuminate with its ideas the most forward positions of communist construction. Instead of this, one can often spot in this area of selfsame timidity of thought, an absence of civic courage, without which there are no real scientists, an unwillingness to tackle the study of acute problems of the development of Soviet society. The current state of historical-party research gives rise to serious concern.

Further on, Yegor Ligachev touched upon the success of restructuring the system of higher and secondary specialized education which has formed in the country. He stressed that the successes of the higher school in the building of a new society are common knowledge. However, he said, phenomena of stagnation have been accumulating in it recently, and the gross numbers approach has become dominant in the training of specialists. The influx of capable young people into teachers' collectives has weakened. Such a situation is unacceptable.

The chief objective of the restructuring that has commenced, is to ensure a radical increase in the efficiency of the system of training, retraining, and raising qualifications of specialists in close association with improving their use in the national economy.

It is extremely important to create the most favorable conditions for the students excelling in their studies. a cult of studies, a cult of serious and selfless work on grasping the truth, on acquiring new knowledge, should reign in our universities and institutes.

Yegor Ligachev dwelt on questions of improving the atheistic education of young people and students. A scientific-materialist, scientific-atheist outlook was formed long ago, and formed strongly in the absolute majority of Soviet people, in the conditions of freedom of conscience prevailing in our society, he said. This does not suit our ideological opponents in the West. They pour streams of slander on the Soviet system, asserting that the USSR crushes the freedom of religion and persecutes believers. Individual state figures of the capitalist countries have allowed themselves to be drawn into this unseemly fuss.

While it supports the rigorous observance of the guarantees for freedom of conscience, the party also condemns attempts to use religion to damage the interests of the state and person. We do come across such attempts. Sometimes bourgeois nationalism decks itself in religious clothing. This is clearly seen, for example, in the activity of the reactionary part of the clergy of Islam, the Uniate Church, and Catholicism.

All this shows that it is essential to carry out serious research into the religious situation in the country, and understand more deeply the reasons for the survival, and in some places the revival, of religion.

Yagodin Report Debated

LD011412 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpts] An all-union conference of heads of faculty of social sciences of higher educational establishments opened today in the Great Kremlin Palace. [passage omitted] A report entitled "The 27th CPSU Congress and Tasks of Faculties of Social sciences," was delivered by Comrade Yagodin, USSR Minister of Higher and Secondary specialized education. Those speaking in the debate which followed were comrades (?Rakhmanin), head of faculty of scientific communism of the Voronezh state university; Petrov, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk obkom; Arefyeva, head of faculty of philosophy of the Moscow Energy Institute; Frolov, chief editor of KOMMUNIST; Radayev, head of faculty of political economy of natural science department of the Moscow State University; and Kakharov, USSR minister of culture. (video shows the speakers addressing the conference)

The conference is continuing its work.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF GORBACHEV KRAY VISITS

Flight to Stavropol Noted

PM181751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 86

[Report by unnamed IZVESTIYA, TASS correspondents under general heading "Meetings With Kuban Farmers"]

[Text] On 18 September M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting in Krasnodar with the kray party-economic aktiv.

The same day M.S. Gorbachev left Krasnodar for Stavropol. At the airport in Stavropol he was met by I.S. Boldyrev, first secretary of Stavropol party kraykom; I.T. Taranov, chairman of the krayispolkom; and members of the party kraykom bureau.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM241646 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by unnamed IZVESTIYA and TASS special correspondents under the general heading: "The Party's Counsel With the People"]

[Text] On 19 September M.S. Gorbachev met with stockmen of the "Izobilnenskiy" Interfarm Cattle Fattening Complex of the Izobilnenskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association. The conversation immediately turned to very important matters -- the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, readiness for wintering, and reserves in the development of the feed base. And of course, to working and living conditions.

M.S. Gorbachev: You know, I do not recognize the complex which once took a lot of blood from local leaders. (animation) But now the complex is an entire modern livestock-raising town.

N. Baykulov, director of the "Izobilnenskiy" Complex, familiarized M.S. Gorbachev with the collective's work, and a relaxed conversation with stockmen ensued.

This interfarm enterprise has been operating for 10 years, and the rayon's kolkhozes send young cattle here for intensive fattening. They also help with concentrated feed. They supply coarse and succulent feed out of their own production. Farmers obtain big harvests on 3,500 hectares of arable land and are increasing the return from each of almost 2,000 irrigated hectares.

"Reliance on our own resources," N. Baykulov, director of the interfarm enterprise said, "has raised collective responsibility for the state of affairs and oriented us toward the introduction of autonomous financing and the team contract in all production links."

There is striking order and cleanliness in the fattening blocks and the areas where stacks of hay and straw tower up behind metal barriers. The need for feed for the winter has already been met in full, but feed procurement is still continuing. Yes, the director agreed with M.S. Gorbachev's remarks, average daily weight gains of 606 grams are not enough, although somewhat more than the plan figure. The achievements of foremost workers attest to sizable reserves. Yelena Kidyk, for example, obtains weight gains of more than 1 kg from her group of animals. Improved technology and a stronger feed base are to help all operators to attain a higher level.

All the enterprise workers and specialists of the three livestock-raising subdivisions and P. Krapivnyy's mechanized link, which is responsible for feed production, work to a team contract, and earnings are according to the end result. The director cited the following fact: This year the profit resulting from economies in direct expenditure alone amounted to R600,000. Literally everything is counted now. The higher the weight gains and the animals' surrender weight (it is not less than 450 kg) and the lower the prime production cost, the more weighty the economic results and, thus, the material reward.

A lively conversation continued in the Stockmen's House, which houses a preventive clinic, rest rooms, shower room, and a sauna.

"All conditions have been created for us," the stockmen said. "A good dining room, we can buy all the most essential things in our store, and many cares have now fallen away. We return home on the enterprise's bus. A comprehensive consumer services center is right here, nearby. When such concern is shown for us, we work easily, with a will...."

M.S. Gorbachev: Tell me, are you all provided with housing?

A voice: Not yet. But we are doing great work.

M.S. Gorbachev: Do you mostly live in the village?

Voices: In the village and in Izobilnyy, the rayon center.

N.Z. Baykulov (sovkhoz director): Mikhail Sergeyevich, we are currently building an eight-apartment block in Izobilnyy, a turnkey project for this year. The foundations have been laid for another one, and the walls have been erected to the third floor.

M.S. Gorbachev: But why in Izobilnyy, isolated from the village? You should have houses nearby.

N.Z. Baykulov: We have provided for this. We have been given land in the village of Novotroitskaya, and we are building there so that every householder has a farmstead, a cow, piglets...

M.S. Gorbachev: All as prescribed. The house should be modern with conveniences, and there should be a farmstead, garden, truck garden. City folk ask: Give us a plot of land, to have something to do. Everyone wants to get back to the land. Quite right! You feel this particularly in the big cities. People yearn for the land, for a garden or truck garden, to get away from the hurly-burly. So why drive the rural inhabitant into a multistory building?

A voice: Multistory buildings are inconvenient.

M.S. Gorbachev: Perhaps some young people will soon know cows only from books?

A voice: Not here. Many people keep cows. Young people stay in the countryside.

M.S. Gorbachev: That is very good.

The stockmen also gave voice to their wishes: to accelerate the modernization of old irrigation sectors and eliminate accountability, which is unnecessary under conditions when the farm has complete financial autonomy and pays its way, for the end result is what matters. Why quarterly reweighing of animals? It traumatizes them.

"Our enterprise has reached its planned capacity -- simultaneous fattening of 11,200 animals," the director said. [paragraph continues]

"Thus, the partner farms have no worries over beef production. There is a possibility of increasing production. How many animals does one operator fatten? Yelena Didyk, for example -- 420...."

To this M.S. Gorbachev remarked: That is not such a great load, for at the "Donskoy" Complex, not far away, one operator looks after 700 animals.

During M.S. Gorbachev's stay in Krasnodar Kray the particularly promising nature of the development of agro-industrial associations like the "Kuban" Agro-industrial Complex was noted. That is, large independent enterprises which ensure the entire cycle from production to processing to trade in the finished product.

V. Bondarev, first secretary of Izobilnenskiy party raykom, familiarized M.S. Gorbachev with the plans to set up the "Izobilnyy" Agro-industrial Complex. The necessary conditions for this exist in the rayon -- above all, a quite strong processing base. The agro-industrial combine will unite the efforts of 45 kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and will supply Stravropol and Nevinnomyssk with products through a network of its own company stores. It has been estimated that, thanks to a more rational production structure, there will be a sharp increase in the efficiency of the utilization of resources -- primarily land. The return from the grainfield will also increase.

The economy of the grainfield means an unusually great deal in the kray's agriculture. By way of an experiment the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been transferred to full financial autonomy and paying their way. Here things must be done only zealously, no other way. In arable farming above all. Grain sales are one of the most important items in th income of the overwhelming majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Intensive technologies have become the main direction for increasing grain production efficiency. In numerous conversations with rural working people in the Kuban and in Stavropol Kray M.S. Gorbachev repeatedly emphasized that grain must be not just sown and harvested but cultivated.

Precisely this is how grain crops are cultivated on the "Mikhaylovskoye" Experimental Production Farm, at the "Niva Stavropolya" Science-and-production Association, and on the "Kazminskiy" Kolhoz in Kochubeyevskiy Rayon the the "Rossiya" Kolhoz in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon, which have this year obtained 59.3 and 47.7 quintals of grain per hectare. In the kray as a whole intensive technology has played far from the least role in achieving general success. An average of 27.3 quintals of grain cereals have been gathered per hectare. The gross harvest is 4.74 million metric tons. The country has received 2,138,000 metric tons of grain from the people of Stavropol Kray. Some 96 percent of the wheat has been accepted according to the standards of strong and valuable varieties.

Meeting with the Kray's farmers, M.S. Gorbachev pointed particularly to real successes in improving grain quality. Nevertheless, he said, what has been achieved must not damp people's ardor. On the contrary, all forces must be mobilized to obtain a stable harvest of 28-30 or more quintals of grain per hectare. That is an average. Only in this way can annual gross harvests of 5.2-5.7 million metric tons be ensured. But not everyone has yet learned to work with a high return.

It was no coincidence that, while inquiring about the state of affairs in Izobilnenskiy Rayon, M.S. Gorbachev drew attention to the fact that success in modern production is determined by the choice of technology. Technology in turn needs each operation comprising it to be performed very precisely. [paragraph continues]

Thus, in the final analysis, everything depends on people -- on their professional training and conscientiousness. We must raise, teach, and foster competent cadres in every production sector. We must show concern for them.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan alone R800 million -- almost one-third more than during the preceding 5 years -- was invested, for example, in social building in the countryside in Stavropol Kray. Many schools and preschool establishments were constructed, and almost 29,000 families received new well-appointed apartments. As a result of those and other measures the drift away of the rural population in the Kray was halted and, what is more, it even increased by 40,000 people.

A typical example of the good changes is provided by the "Niva" Sovkhoz in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon, which M.S. Gorbachev visited.

M.S. Gorbachev: I see that you have many new houses, and streets are taking shape. Yet once there was a department here, but now there is a sovkhoz, and a big one too -- 16,000 hectares. A lot of work has to be done on this land. Are you pleased that a new sovkhoz has been created?

Voices: We are pleased.

M.S. Gorbachev: But if the department had stayed here, it would probably have been a neglected village. The sovkhoz is already developing now. There are stores, a hospital, a school?

Voices: We have everything. A medical center, a middle school with 1,400 places....

M.S. Gorbachev: That is good. What harvest did you obtain this year?

A voice: Around 32.5 quintals.

M.S. Gorbachev: Not bad for this year. But these are not Kuban harvests, are they? More is needed.

A voice: If they provide water, there will be more.,

M.S. Gorbachev: That was once my mandate. Are you constructing the Levoyegorlykskiy Canal?

A voice: Yes, it is already alongside us. It will irrigate 960 hectares. We are assembling "Kuban" sprinklers.

M.S. Gorbachev: When water has been brought to Stavropol Kray's most arid rayons, the drift of people away from settlements where life was hard has ceased completely. Even those who left earlier have returned. There is a lot of sun, and the land is not bad. Water has appeared, and people can live well and work well. What questions do you have for me?

Voices: Let there be peace. And also permit us to thank the party and the government on behalf of all pensioners because we do not fear our old age and are provided for. [paragraph continues]

People will bring us money, shake our hand, and wish us good health.

M.S. Gorbachev: Yes, if there are also children and grandchildren!

A voice: And we do not abandon the sovkhoz. We help as far as we can.

M.S. Gorbachev: I am pleased to hear such words. I believe that all young people must treat age with understanding, for we are talking of their mothers and fathers, their grandfathers and grandmothers, to whose lot great trials and much labor fell. This is why we have raised the level of pensions. We will continue to give thought to ensuring that our pension legislation makes better provision for old age. We will grow, and pension matters will also continue to improve. We have even decided to set up an all-union organization of pensioners, so that they unite, associate with one another, and do somethings. To give certain rights. Many pensioners work and make their contribution. That is good, too. But there is a shortage of grandmother pensioners. Their assistance to young families is a tremendous thing. What will young people say?

A voice: Young people agree. Thank you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, for your tireless concern for young people and peace.

In his conversation with the sovkhoz workers M.S. Gorbachev said that on his way there he stopped at Novoaleksandrovsk, the rayon center, and also chatted with people. There were many questions, but the unanimous opinion was that everyone must step up his work. And that includes "Niva."

Here much will depend on your own initiative, on improved methods of production management. The shop system has not yet been introduced at "Niva," as on the majority of the kray's farms, and each team is engaged in a bit of everything. Hence dissipation of forces and means. Sheep raising is still the most laggard sector. So, the sovkhoz has a lot of work ahead. But what has been done already inspires confidence that the farm collective will cope with the tasks. Today's upsurge in its economy, which is appreciable, convinces us that the right course has been taken.

...M.S. Gorbachev's tour of North Caucasus rayons is unusually full. The day before yesterday we reported from Kuban soil, and the next morning we witnessed a businesslike discussion of socioeconomic problems with the Krasnodar Kray party aktiv. Now many hundreds of kilometers have been clocked up around Stavropol Kray. Many meetings have taken place. After each, one unsolved problems and questions stand out more precisely and strictly, as it were, and the ways to implement what is planned are clearer. In the course of talks and meetings valuable experience is generalized, and not only were problems raised but there was a collective search for ways to solve them. From the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress M.S. Gorbachev spoke of the need to convert the energy of schemes into the energy of deeds. Now is the time to augment the energy of deeds in the field and in livestock units, in plants and on consruction sites, in short, everywhere that Soviet people work.

PRAVDA Report

PM251232 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russin 21 September 1986 First Edition front-pages a 2,000-word report by special correspondent K. Aksenov, V. Pankratov, and G. Yastrebtsov entitled "Restructuring Starts With People. M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Stavropol Kray."

The report dwells on specific farms' financial and organizational problems and the way they are being tackled in the light of economic reorganization. It goes on:

"During his tour of the North Caucasus M.S. Gorbachev repeatedly noted that party and economic leaders and rayon agro-industrial association councils must pay more attention to creating better living conditions in the countryside and preventing delays in the commissioning of social and cultural facilities. When he looked round farms in the Kuban and Stavropol Kray he also asked about work to construct villages, rural settlements, and farmsteads and approved the experience of collectives which are using the direct labor method and are helping with materials and loans those who want to have their own homes in the form of a traditional peasant farmstead. Following this path, some farms are commissioning 50-70 new apartments per year. Unfortunately, there are still many kolkhozes and sovkhozes where the housing problem is very acute. No time must be lost in solving it.

"Stavropol Kray is the country's biggest pedigree sheep farming region. M.S. Gorbachev directed farm leaders and specialists to further develop this traditional sector." There follows a passage on wool production.

The report continues as follows: "At the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's meetings with the party aktiv in Krasnodar and Stavropol and during the sincere conversations with working people in the North Caucasus a number of unresolved problems were raised in connection with production and the economy and the work of the agro-industrial complex partners in reorganization conditions." After an account of intensive agricultural techniques the report switches to harvest variations between neighboring rayons, specifically Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon, which borders on Krasnodar Kray. With reference to the rayon's farmers, the report says: "This year they have harvested 34 quintals of grain on average, about three-fourth of the harvest obtained by their neighbors in Krasnodar Kray. M.S. Gorbachev noted this during his meeting with the Stavropol Kray party aktiv. He asked Novoaleksandrovskiy CPSU Raykom First Secretary I. Simonenko for an explanation. Apparently there have been errors in cadre policy. Not all kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders in the rayon have had a powerful sense of responsibility for the work results, but have tended, as in the past, to cite 'objective' reasons and unpredictable weather." The report stresses the need for maximum effort to speed matters up. "But no amount of urging will achieve this. Substantial prerequisites are needed for an acceleration of this kind. One of the chief prerequisites is associated with the selection, placement, and education of cadres. This, according to M.S. Gorbachev, is the essence of party organization work today." The report concludes with a brief resume of the essential elements of the "restructuring" process.

Speaks of Summit

LD191536 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev has said that during his vacation he sent a letter to President Reagan on the possibility of a new meeting between them. In the course of his tour of the north Caucasian Stavropol territory he has had meetings with people who displayed great interest in this and other questions related to the international situation.

Without disclosing the content of the letter he said: I don't rule out the possibility of us meeting and signing something.

We could use the new meeting to reach an agreement on a stop to nuclear testing and on the scrapping of both Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe. We, the Soviet leader said, are ready for a new meeting but for that things should be managed not the way the United States is doing it.

The Soviet Union took a great number of tangible steps following the Geneva summit to implement the accords reached there. On the other hand, the United States is implementing all its military programs and doesn't appear to want agreement. The Soviet leader said the militarist circles making profits on the arms race resort to provocations in order to frustrate talks. That was the aim of the noisy campaign over the case of the American spy, Daniloff, who was caught in the act in the Soviet Union. That is also the aim of the demand for a group of Soviet diplomats to leave the United States, and so forth.

In this situation the USSR will display firmness and restraint, pursuing an active policy of peace and favoring equitable and and constructive relations between all countries. This policy, Mikhail Gorbachev said, is backed by realities such as our powerful economy, a united people and a strong defense potential. Mikhail Gorbachev reiterated that the Soviet Union's foreign policy calls on people to unite in saving life on earth and preventing a nuclear war.

Discusses Arms Talks

LD191553 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Stavropol September 19 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today continued his tour of the Stavropol territory. He met with the region's workers and farmers. Discussed at the meetings was the course of implementing decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, preparation of farms for winter. Gorbachev drew special attention to the solution of social problems, including housing.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressing the territory's population, explained Soviet foreign policy. He stressed the importance of the Geneva summit meeting where it was agreed that the USSR and the U.S. would start disarmament process and would not seek military superiority over each other. Gorbachev observed that all military programmes were being implemented, nevertheless, in the United States. He pointed out the significance of ending nuclear tests and the need for signing a relevant treaty.

Gorbachev said that groundless charges were levelled in the U.S. against the Soviet Union. This was due to the fact, he pointed out, that the United States had nothing to offer as a counterbalance to Soviet peaceful policy. "People throughout the world," he said, "including the American people, are attracted to our policy. There are even congressmen who understand that the Soviet Union threatens no one."

CPSU POLITBURO 2 OCT MEETING HIGHLIGHTED

LD021852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] At its meeting today, the CPSU CC Politburo noted the positive results of the work of the Kuban agro-industrial combine in Krasnodar kray.

It approved the proposal to set up another 14 such combines in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Belorussian SSR. The main task of those new formations is: to increase the output of agricultural produce and high-quality foodstuffs on the basis of modern machinery and technology; and to implement the production, procurement, processing, and marketing of products on a foundation of financial autonomy and cost-recovery.

It was deemed desirable to set up agro-industrial combines experimentally, in the future, in other republics, krays, and oblasts also.

Having discussed questions of the further strengthening of socialist legality, the Politburo emphasized that in conditions of restructuring and deepening of socialist democracy, unswerving observance of the law assumes still greater importance for the development of our state system, self-government by the people, social justice, and the ensuring of unshakeable constitutional rights and freedoms for the working people. In connection with this, it is necessary to consistently restructure the work of the Procurator's office, the militia, the courts, and other law enforcement agencies; they must serve as an example of the strictest observance of law and order, reliably defending the interests of citizens while, at the same time, resolutely curbing antisocial phenomena. They must wage an implacable struggle against crime and other infringements of the law. Attention was drawn to the impermissibility of any attempt by anyone to interfere with the investigation and judicial handling of particular cases.

It was proposed that the party committees should regard work to strengthen legality as one of their most important political tasks. Guidelines were determined for further enhancing the responsibility of ministries and departments and of trade union and other public organizations, in the struggle for the interests of society and of the state, and for unconditional observance of the labor, housing, and other rights of the Soviet citizen.

The Politburo exmained the progress of work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES. It was noted that large-scale measures have been implemented to mothball the damaged reactor, to decontaminate the polluted territory, and to prepare for the commissioning of the first and second power sets of the AES. Water resources have been reliably protected from radioactive substances. All able-bodied citizens have been provided with employment. More than 8,000 houses have been built for the evacuees, and work is continuing on the construction of about 6,000 more well-appointed residential units.

Having listened to a report on the result of the IAEA conference on questions of increasing the safety of the nuclear power industry, the Politburo noted the importance of continuing to develop relations between Soviet organizations and the IAEA in all areas of its work, and above all questions of creating an international regime for the stable and safe development of atomic power.

The Politburo examined the results of the talks between Comrades Gorbachev and Gromyko and other Soviet leaders with Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolutionary Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. The commonality of the two countries' approaches to key issues in contemporary international life, which was confirmed during the talks, was noted. Approval was given to the further development of friendly Soviet-Malagasy relations.

A report by Comrade Solomentsev on the visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by a delegation of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, and information by Comrade Slyunkov about the results of the official visit by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the CSSR were heard.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed certain other issues of party life and state construction, as well as the progress achieved in implementing the large-scale peace initiatives put forward by the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON RESTRUCTURING PROCESS

PM020839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] On 25 September, the CPSU Central Committee made a decision on the results of the tour of Krasnodar and Stavropol krays by Comrade Gorbachev. The decision notes the fundamental significance of the tenets and conclusions that were voiced during the meetings which took place with the party aktivs and working people of Krasnodar and Stavropol krays on 17-19 September.

At these meetings, a realistic picture of restructuring was given, its first consequences and results were summed up, and the tasks for its purposeful and consistent implementation were determined. The formulated conclusions develop the directives of the 27th Congress on the revolutionary, all-embracing nature of restructuring, specify their application to various spheres of social life, the economy, social relations, political superstructure, intellectual life, the party, state and economic work.

The stipulation that restructuring is not a single, one-time action but a process that will be developing within the framework of a certain historical period, is of major importance for the party's activities. The restructuring -- the decision stresses -- is the chief instrument for mobilizing inner reserves and the potential of our socialist system, a sine qua non for putting the policy line of the 27th CPSU Congress in practice. Steering and organizing the process of restructuring, the party proceeds from the vital creativity of the popular masses, their profound interest in the transformations which are being implemented. Working people do not want to be content with yesterdays achievements, to tolerate shortcomings and negative phenomena. Serious changes are taking place in the life of society, which are associated with the implementation of major measures to make use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and management reform, with the tackling of pressing social problems, and the creation of a new moral atmosphere.

At the same time, the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, the June plenum of the Central Committee, the policies aimed at renewal, are being implemented without proper vigor [dinamim]. Although society as a whole is resolutely geared for changes, the process of restructuring is developing in a complicated, contradictory and uneven way and encountering various socio-psychological and organizational barriers and resistance from those who are trying to preserve outdated ways and privileges, proceeding from egotistic interests. Bureauratic distortions in the work of the administrative apparatus and lack of discipline and responsibility impede the restructuring.

The CPSU Central Committee emphasized that restructuring can only be secured in the struggle of the new against the old, with the deployment of criticism and self-criticism, and openness on the basis of the democratization of all spheres of life in society, the establishment in every workers' collective and party organization, in every oblast, republic and industry, in the party and society as a whole, of conditions in which every person feels himself proprietor of the country, and profoundly realized his responsibility for the common cause and manifests his civic stance.

The attention of Communists and all working people, party, state and public organizations, planning and economic management bodies, and workers' collectives must be concentrated on solving the tasks of the 12th 5-year plan, which has an exceptionally important role in the acceleration of the country's social and economic development.

The Central Committees of the Communist Party's of union republics, kray, oblast, town and rayon party committees, primary party organizations are instructed to analyze thoroughly the progress of restructuring in every work collective, and at all levels of leadership and management, to give it wider scope, to strive to get things to change for the better in every sphere and to ensure that people feel confident and act energetically.

It is essential to expand openness in every possible way, as well as all forms of democracy, to increase control from below, to put forward the burning issues that bother both communists and working people in regions, industries and enterprises for discussion at meetings and in the pages of the press.

Party bodies, by all the style of their organizational, political, and ideological activity, must set society the example of restructuring, stimulate everything that is aimed at righting shortcomings, that bears with it valuable proposals and expertise, that reveals the potential fo work collectives and our socialist system.

The CPSU Central Committee pointed out that a particular role in this matter is set aside to local party bodies and primary party organizations, which bear the huge task of applying the political line in real life, and of implementing party directives in their entirety.

It is essential to conduct restructuring both from below and from above. The activity of management bodies should further the development of the initiative of the masses. However, important political decisions of the Central Committee and the government, intended to further this objective, quite often come up against the inertia of ministries and departments which are shedding their old habits with great difficulty and are in no hurry to hand over rights to enterprises and associations, and continue to send a round a huge quantity of instructions, creating the appearance of active work, without solving specific tasks and assignements within the appointed time.

It is essential that the activity of ministries and departments be subordinated to the establishment of new conditions of management, the elaboration and wide application of economic methods of management, and the active involvement of the working people in the management of production.

Having noted the need to put an end to the old fallacious practice, when the fulfillment of the decisions of the central bodies is without prior agreement put back to a later date in provincial areas, the CPSU Central Committee has warned that the leaders who are treading this dangerous path will bear personal responsibility to the party.

It is proposed that party, local soviets and public organizations, economic bodies and the editorial staff of newspapers, magazines, television and radio develop in every way the creative activity of people, do not reduce the level of criticism of shortcomings, do not ignore the specific culprits of poor work, resolutely support what is new and advanced, study more deeply the experience of restructuring and show its postive sides more fully.

These meetings show again and again the supreme force of the unity of the party and the people and their determination to make the Soviet socialist society even more powerful and fine in the interests of the people of labor and the ideals of communism.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES NATIONALITIES POLICY TASKS

PM011335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition pp 2-3 [Article by A. Dashdamirov, corresponding member of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "National Relations: Dynamics and Problems"]

[Text] Baku -- The concept advanced by the party of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development determined the strategy of restructuring and fundamentally renewing all aspects of our life and achieving a qualititatively new level of socialist social relations. In this work an active role is played by the national factor and the complex of national and inter-nation ties and mutual relations.

The 27th CPSU Congress displayed a broad panorama of the gains of the party's nationalities policy and the achievements of the Soviet republics and profoundly analyzed the state of and prospects for national relations and the emerging problems in this area. The CPSU sees the further development and strengthening of the multinational Soviet state as a task of program importance.

It was noted at the congress that: "Our achievements should not create the idea that there are no problems associated with national processes. Contradictions are inherent in any development and inevitable in this sphere too. The main thing is to see their constantly emerging aspects and facets and seek the provide in a timely fashion correct answers to the questions put forward by life."

One of the factors that constantly gives rise to new questions and problems is the high degree of interdependence between the level of development -- and, correspondingly, the contribution of nations and ethnics groups to the common cause -- and the state of their mutual relations and the effectiveness of labor cooperation.

Thus the recent slowing of economic growth rates, the deterioration of the state of affairs in certain economic sectors, and the violations of state, plan, and labor discipline in a number of republics and oblasts were bound to be reflected in economic contacts between republics too. In certain places parochial feelings and elements of stagnation emerged and there was a decline in contractual discipline, the intensity of interrepublic exchanges of cadres and the center and between the country's rayons and cities.

Practice has shown that conflicts in the sphere of national relations arise most often whereever ideological education work, attention to people's specific needs and requirements, and concern for their interests and needs are relaxed and when internationalist norms are not maintained in cadre work. A crucial task of republic party organizations is to constantly investigate such questions, propose timely ways of solving them, and strictly ensure the observance everywhere of the principles of internationalism and the proper representation of all nations and ethnic groups in party and state organs and social organizations while taking strict account of each person's business, political, ideological, and moral qualities.

The political guidelines of the 27th Congress envisage sharply boosting the economy of the country and of each union republic. And this in turn presupposes substantially increasing the scale and scope of socioeconomic collaboration among republics, stepping up the integration of the peoples' labor activity, activating all forms and channels of inter-nation ties, and seeking and implementing new ties. "In drawing up the basic guidelines for long-term nationalities policy," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress noted, "it is particularly important to be concerned to ensure that each republic's contribution to the development of the unified national economic complex accords with its growing economic and spiritual potential." The development and improvement of the all-union division of labor, production sharing, cooperation, and mutual assistance among the peoples are called upon to play an important role in this aspect.

It is primarly a question of stepping up the role of each nation and ethnic group in the essentially revolutionary changes in productive forces outlined by the 27th Party Congress.

New forms and methods of interrepublic and interregional economic, scientific, and technical integration capable of accelerating growth in productive forces on the basis of scientific and technical progress are now coming to the fore. In this regard considerable potential, for instance, lies in stepping up organizational ways of integrating science and production and in the practice of drawing up and implementing bilateral measures between union ministries and departments and republic organs. All-union scientific and technical complexes working on targeted programs and partnership ties between collectives, irrespective of their departmental affiliation, are called upon to play a stimulating role in this area. At the same time this is also a way of intensifying inter-nation ties, expanding their "geography," and involving people more vigorously in various forms of inter-nation contact.

That is why it is so important to accurately take into account the interests, social features, and potential of different national and ethnic groups and their economic and labor traditions and experience, to develop local initiative and the masses' political and labor activeness, to resolutely put a stop to manifestations of parochialism and national egoism, and to enhance the responsibility of each labor collective for the timely and high-quality fulfillment of shipments to fraternal republics.

Socialist competition among republics, krays, oblasts, and labor collectives in different parts of the country is an effective lever for involving working people in the resolution of all-union, international tasks and asserting internationalist principles and initiatives in people's consciousness and way of life.

However, formalism, ostentation, and window dressing have not been eradicated in this important matter and poor use is made of the immense potential for disseminating front-ranking experience. Extensive publicity, comparable results, and the opportunity to repeat experience under different conditions are needed here. Only then will socialist competition acquire the strength of a factor bringing nations and ethnic groups closer together.

The prospects for developing national relations are indissolubly linked with the current processes of revolutionary restructuring, the qualitative transformations in the material basis and social forms of Soviet people's activity -- hence our entire way of life -- and the strengthening of the link betwewen scientific and technical progress and the further internationalization of produ tive forces and of all aspects of social life. This is a profound basis for comprehensively developing national relations and unfolding trends for the further flourishing and rapprochement of nations.

The most objective conditions of our society's development contain a natural need to deepen in every possible way the processes of internationalization, which clear the way for more intensive economic, social, and cultural progress and collaboration among the socialist nations. This objective need is a powerful stimulus to the quest for new, international forms of social life and contact.

The importance of this can be gauged from the by no means simple phenomena and processes typical of the present stage of national relations -- the growth in the scale of direct mass communication between the representatives of different nations and ethnic groups, the increase in the size of the indigenous ethnic group along with a simultaneous intensification of the multinational makeup of the population in a number of republics, and the elements of natural assimilation and changes in ethnodemographic structures against the backdrop of migration processes and the mobility of the Soviet population as a whole.

Manifestations of the steady rapprochement of nations and ethnic groups are the further development and expansion of the social functions of the Russian language as a means of inter-nation communication and international cohesion and the growth in mixed marriages between nationalities.

Practice shows that the vestiges of nationalism and cases of national prejudice and narrow-mindedness are most commonly encountered at the level of contacts between individuals. Natural egoism, protectionism, and the unjustifiable categorization of certain negative phenomena (drunkenness, speculation, careerism) as "national characteristics" are more tangibly displayed in this sphere. It is important to bear in mind that the process of inter-nation communication increasingly involves sections of the population which in the recent past lived in relative isolation and which consequently have no great social experience of this sort.

Consequently, on the one hand there is an increasing need for active and purposeful organizational and political work and the continuous improvement of its existing forms. At the same time new, more democratic mass ways of involving working people of all social categories in multifaceted international ties are needed.

On the other hand, the importance of the task posed by the party of molding high standards of inter-nation communication is increasing. These must include ethics of international behavior, tact in approaching differences between nations, people's sociopsychological readiness to accept the features, culture, and everyday lives of people of other nationalities, awareness of the international commonality of historic destinies, and a sense of being a part of the USSR's united family of peoples.

The party sees the questions of developing nations and ethnic groups and their mutual relations as part and parcel of the general tasks of social and cultural building and the improvement of socialist democracy. It is resolving these questions by consistently implementing social policy and intensifying the working class' role in strengthening friendship among the people. Ultimately it is a question of promoting in every possible way the deepening of the processes leading to the formation of a classless socialist society, and, on this basis, to the complete unity of socially homogeneous nations. It is a question of asserting with the utmost persistence the principle of social justice inherent in socialism and opening up even greater scope for the principles of socialist internationalism.

Properly speaking, the embodiment of the ideas and principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism in the USSR's state structure and in Soviet people's social practice and way of life is the practical realization of social justice in that most complex sphere of social life -- national relations.

At the same time the development of and collaboration among nations living in a single multinational state naturally give rise -- and always will -- to new questions and problems of their joint life and labor. That is why it is so important to note in good time any changes and improvements in national relations, to comprehensively analyze trends toward rapprochement among nations and problems arising in that area, and to find forms of work which open up still greater scope for the peoples' development and mutual enrichment.

Given the dynamic socioeconomic changes taking place in society, it is of considerable importance to maintain the virtual equality achieved by the socialist nations and to further equalize the Soviet republics' levels of social and cultural development. In this context there is an increase in the role of purposeful efforts by party, state, trade union, and economic organs to improve the content and conditions of working people's work, everyday life, and leisure and to improve the vocational skills and the level of culture and education of workers involved in mental and physical labor and inhabitants of the city and the countryside.

In implementing the tasks set by the congress the improvement of party and state leadership of national and inter-nation processes and the improvement of the level of competence in administering these processes at local level are of greate importance. The main thing, as the party demands, is to steadily follow Lenin's behests, to creatively apply them under new conditions, and to be extremely attentive and principled in national relations.

"Our party's tradition handed down from Lenin," it was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, "is particular sensitivity and circumspection in everything relating to nationalities policy and concerning the interests of each nation and ethnic group and people's national feelings, and at the same time represents a pricipled struggle against manifestations of national narrow-mindedness, arrogance, nationalism, and chauvinism in whatever form."

An enormous role here is played by ideological work and by educating people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. The party has amassed truly unique ideological and moral experience of the indissoluble cohesion of the broadest working people's masses from among dozens of different ethnic groups. This work must be continued with still greater purposefulness and thoroughness, since our society is vitally interested in ensuring that feelings of friendship and fraternity and intolerance of all manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism are characteristic of each person.

But improved efficiency in international education is not promoted by still-prevalent propaganda rhetoric and simplistic approaches to problems. The molding of internationalist convictions and patriotic feelings is not always assessed as one of the most important avenues of ideological education activity or as a factor in developing labor and sociopolitical activeness. This work often boils down to the holding of individual unconnected events mainly timed to coincide jubilees. Wherever this work is conducted "for appearances" rather than on a scientific basis setbacks and omissions are inevitable.

A decisive role in improving the level and competence of the leadership of national and inter-nation processes, in my view, should be played by the improvement of the political and theoretical training of party and ideological cadres. Although the problems of national relations, socialist internationalism, and patriotism are included in all courses studied in the system of party and Komsomol studies, proper attention is nonetheless not paid to them. Clearly this situation must be remedied.

It is necessary to activate the social sciences, improve the work of party organizations in the sphere of national relations, and increase the effectiveness of scientific studies. The problems of improving national relations at the present stage, the causes and specific nature of nationalist vestiges, the social consequences of the internationalization of social life, and the problems of national mentality are still poorly researched. The attention devoted to the economic aspect of national relations has also been seriously slackened.

Soviet socialist culture is a powerful means of improving the individual and society. It is a matter of skillfully channeling its characteristic diversity of national forms and traditions, the richness of its spiritual life and creative quests, and its entire immense humanist and intellectual potential into the service of the development, blossoming, and rapprochement of nations and the acceleration of social progress.

The spiritual commonality of the socialist nations contains immense potential for their growth and encapsulates effective means of struggling to overcome everything that is obsolete in our cultural legacy and to ensure the victory of communism's humanist ideals. It encompasses the most diverse spheres of human activity and is seen in the enriching of national cultures with socialist content and internationalist achievements.

It is important, the congress noted, to ensure that a healthy interest in everything valuable in each national culture does not grow into attempts to drop out of the objective process of the interaction and rapprochement of national cultures and to prevent reactionary nationalist and religious survivals that are alien to us from being infiltrated beneath the banner of [national] identity.

National cultures cannot remain locked in the past without damaging their own development. [paragraph continues]

Nations and their cultures are historical phenomena; they are viable as long as they are developing, improving, and cooperating. The solicitous approach to the progressive legacy of the past should not obscure the urgent tasks of further progress. For, as V.I. Lenin noted, "preserving a legacy in no way means restricting oneself to that legacy" (vol 2, p 542). The attitude to experience accumulated in the past should be based on the desire and ability to find in it the ways and means of solving today's urgent problems and the tasks that lie ahead.

In the works of certain writers and social scientists interpretations of the history of peoples sometimes contain artifical overemphasis of negative aspects of presocialist national relations, foolish hopes that vestiges of the past will be preserved, and non-class assessments of the inter-nation conflicts that took place in the past. Attempts to "glorify" the history and culture of one's own people while belittling the worth of other nations are essentially manifestations of nationalistic narrow-mindedness that damage not only friendship among the peoples but one's own development. Reliance on the peoples' international social and spiritual experience, friendship, and fraternal support is a vitally important condition for the successful progress of every socialist nation.

The party's nationalities policy -- part and parcel of the CPSU's social policy -- is aimed at further strengthening Soviet society's security. Its implementation is an important avenue for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and for ensuring our progress toward communism.

DISCUSSION ON 'STATE TERRORISM' HELD IN MOSCOW

PM021553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Denouncing State Terrorism"]

[Text] A "round table" meeting on the subject "The Policy of State Terrorism Poses a Threat to Peace and the Peoples' Security" organized by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Latin America, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Asian and African Countries, and the Soviet International Law Association, was held in Moscow 30 September. Eminent Soviet international lawyers and other representatives of scientific centers and the Soviet public took part in the meeting. Questions of international responsibility for the policy of state terrorism aimed at suppressing national liberation movements and ousting progressive regimes in Latin America, Asian, and African countries were discussed.

It was pointed out that this policy is not only criminal but directly provokes individual terrorism.

The cogent arguments of Academician V.N. Kudryavtsev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences State and Law Institute, and other meeting participants exposed and denounced the policy of state terrorism pursued by the United States and certain U.S. allies and demonstrated the principled nature of the position of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, which resolutely demand an end to state terrorism in whatever form. It was noted that the faster the causes of international terrorism -- colonialism, racism, and aggression -- are eradicated, the more successful the struggle against it will be. The indivisibility of the struggle against terrorism and states' efforts to create a comprehensive international security system was pointed out.

PROGRESS IN CAPPING CHERNOBYL REACTOR DESCRIBED

PM021225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondents N. Baklanov and A. Pralnikov report: "The Taming of the Reactor"]

[Text] AES site -- We have waited for a long time for the day when it will be possible to say: The tomb containing the damaged No. 4 reactor has been closed. We have waited for more than 5 months. And now the capping of this most complex engineering structure has begun. Work on this project has been under way virtually from that morning in April when people first saw the wrecked building of the power unit and the black smoke rising above the Chernobyl AES.

Yes, the tomb is being sealed up, the most intensive stage of the elimination of the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES is nearing its completion....

"It is a pity that we do not have a piece of chalk," Sasha Burenkov, one of the people taking part in this unusual construction project, sighed as we were crossing the flat, gravel-strewn area on our way to the wall which has entombed for on that wall, as my colleagues have already done. As a memento. For all time to come...."

Incidentally, many people would have liked to have done this. But at one time to walk about here freely like this was not possible... Not so long ago we could inspect the space in front of the unit only from a special gallery. Now the wall of the tomb rises in huge steps, hiding from sight the void to be filled with more of the final roof sections to be deposited by the gigantic crane.

... Work is proceeding ahead of schedule. The pace is dictated by the slogans on the wall of the building which houses the installation unit: "An all-out effort to cap the reactor hall!"

You realize what a job it must be to keep to the schedule when you learn that in order to build the tomb, concrete plants and roads had to be built and thousands of metric tons of metal structures had to be assembled... The organization, had to organize the daily life of thousands of people, set up engineering shops as big as many a plant, and organize an efficient radiation monitoring service. The tomb is the result of the work of engineers, workers, designers, and scientists from the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute and the USSR Academy of Sciences Nuclear Research Institute.

The day of the capping was approaching, a date had already been set when the "rafters" were to be installed and then the only remaining job would be covering them with a roof -- a layer of concrete which would put an end to radiation. An unprecedented operation had to be carried out: A frame consisting of steel girders and weighing 165 metric tons had to be hoisted and installed at a height of 58 meters dangling from the long arms of the crane.

Suddenly one of the assemblies of the hoisting crane went out of action: The huge load was suspended in the air, swaying slightly. [paragraph continues]

The gigantic crane with its arm at a height of more than 70 meters and moving on caterpillar tracks weighing 82 metric tons each needed repairs. The capping had to be postponed.

We were back at the station on the day when the girders were put into place. The release mechanism clicked, the cables carrying the load slackened, the arm moved up and swung sideways. "Done!" sighed all the people gathered in the construction work control room, traditionally referred to at the station as "the bunker."

Television cameras transmit pictures to 3 monitors. Operating the control panel, it is possible to get a close up or a general view and a swivel the "picture" to the right or to the left.

"This is how we are going to do it: we will install pipes, side by side, resting on the girders at either end, and top it with a layer of concrete," A. Usanov, deputy minister of medium machine building and member of the government commission, shows me on the screen.

Aleksander Nikolayev interrupts our conversation in order to give instructions over the walkie-talkie to the crane operator who is lowering black boxes on to the still visible wreckage of the reactor building. The boxes contain equipment which will transmit information about the state of the reactor. The pipes which will make up the roof will also the stuffed with sensing devices. The situation within the tomb will have to be constantly monitored.

"How much concrete was used to build the tomb?"

"Since the beginning of July around 1/2 million cubic meters of concrete have been laid, some 5,700 cubic meters per 24 hours. Work like this has never been done before anywhere. The main difficulty lay in the fact that every operation had to be perfect at the first attempt. When the sections of the cascading wall were being installed it was impossible to correct their position or to hoist them up again if they were wrongly positioned -- there was no one to do it, people are not allowed there. Once the wall has been built, people can work nearby, but we were building upward... And here everything depended on the skill of the crane operator and on how closely what he was doing corresponded to the instructions given over the radio. It was a question of mastering unfamiliar equipment on the spot. We did not just have to learn to operate it, this machine, the crane of an unfamiliar design, had to be assembled right here at the construction site.

Aleksandr Nikolayevich "called up" an overall view of the upper part of the reactor wreckage on the screen. Between two girders providing the main supports for the roof you could see the structures twisted by the explosions...The last view of the reactor.

Gone. Now the wreckage has been covered up.

"Have you seen the dividing wall?," Yu. Chashkin, chief engineer of the installation section asked. "We assembled it from reinforced blocks filled with concrete. The lead is only on the outside -- a metal plating. This part of the work has been completed. The No. 4 unit has been reliably isolated, cut off from the premises of the No. 3 unit where decontamination is under way now. When the severed supply lines have been restored and most thorough checks have been carried on all systems and units, preparations to start up the No. 3 reactor too will get under way.

The internal wall which runs through all the floors of the building from the bottom to the top has stopped radiation from getting through to the undamaged part of the station, thus easing the radiation situation with immediate effect. The dividing wall which makes up one of the tomb's sides, takes the full brunt.

Background radiation is also subsiding on the side where work on the cascading wall is continuing. Climbing the station's stairs up to the 49 meter mark you can read the radiation monitoring workers' inscriptions at the end of every floor: 0.5, 0.8, 0.4 roentgens per hour. The radiation level has fallen 10-fold (and 100-fold in some places). We are going up to get a bird's-eye view of Pripyat city. We are taking the same route along which radiation reconnaissance workers were still darting from one shelter to the next quite recently.

"The overall height of the tomb is 61 meters," Yuriy Konstantinovich told me. "It is difficult, of course, to work with great loads at such a height. Precision and reliability of equipment are essential."

On our way back to the bunker the chief engineer described the ventilation system that has been installed in the tomb. An air supply and extraction system has been fitted. In less than 1 month 150 meters of pipelines with a diameter of 180 cm have been laid and joined up, negotiating the unit's walls and internal partitions. These will be the unit's "lungs" and the breath of the wrecked reactor will be cleaned by reliable filters which will not allow radioactive dust to get outside the tomb's walls.

In one of the premises assigned to installation workers there are beds along the walls. On the opposite side is a stack of crates with bottles of mineral water and a number of desks with telephones. Not the most comfortable place to have a rest. But after a hard shift even that is a blessing. On some beds people are sleeping, two to a bed if need be, not bothering to take off their boots or jackets. Soon the bus will arrive and take people to supper. And then a real rest at the base.

"Judging by my own experience and by what my comrades tell me, time here simply flies," the chief engineer told me. "The teams are taken out of the station after work without fail. But very often we grab the greater part of their day -- everything that is left after 2-3 hours of sleep and trips to the canteen in Chernobyl. A brief change of scene, a quick rest, and back to the bunker. We very much want to finish, to seal the tomb, and to do it properly. Reliably."

... The latticework arm of the gigantic crane is hoisting the next roof section through the drizzle toward the clouds. Not many more, and the lacerated wound which someone back in May described as the reactor "crater" will be covered up forever. The flow of radiation will have been stemmed.

Here the gravel will be smoothed out, a layer of soil will be put down and grass will be sown around the tomb, around the neutralized reactor.

Is that all? No. As from that day the second stage will get under way, the stage of healing the land that suffered in the accident.

MOLDAVIAN POST-EARTHQUAKE REPAIR WORK VIEWED

PM021001 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 38, Sep 86 (Signed to Press 11 Sep 86) p 23

[A. Kondrashov article under the rubric "Reporting Details": "Liquidating the Earthquake's Consequences"]

[Excerpt] Kishinev-Moscow -- [passage omitted] Repetition of the Past. Who Is to Blame [subhead]

Moldavia has experienced earthquakes twice in the last 9 years. But the lates one differed from the previous not only by the force of the tremors but also by its nature -- its horizontal direction which resulted in maximum rocking of buildings with simultaneous sharp vertical shocks.

Could it have been possible to reduce even slightly the material damage? The government commission which was formed immediately following the natural disaster cannot fail to tackle these questions in its work.

The lesson of the earthquake, N.D. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the government commission and deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, said, is to step up demands as regards the quality of construction work and planning, and to ensure that the decisions on which documentation is based, particularly those regarding the erection of monolithic or stone framework buildings, are rigorously adhered to. At the same time it is necessary to improve the methodology of calculations in earthquake-prone zones.

It seems that these words ought tc apply primarily to leaders of republican ministries and departments and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers. It is they who have to play the most important role in making various planning decisions. Just as great a responsibility in the making of decisions involving the elimination of the consequences of the subterranean elemental force lies, however, with officials of the USSR Gosstroy and the USSR Gosplan. They have it within their powers to help the republic in drafting and implementing a specific program which would take into account the lessons of the last earthquakes, organize measures to improve planning work in earthquake-prone regions, and consolidate the construction industry's production base.

Medical services projects and schools suffered major damage. Not only the subterranean elemental force, but also the poor work by construction workers is to blame here. Now it is impossible to use Kishinev's No. 36, No. 53, and No. 45 Secondary Schools which were, in fact, built only recently -- the damage they have suffered is obvious. [paragraph continues]

Everything boils down to the slackness of construction workers who failed to properly secure the brick and panel partitions. A mortar not corresponding with the set norm was used in other projects.

These are only the direct results of slack attitude toward one's work, and now it is quite difficult to take people to task -- just try and find the culprits so many years later. Other problems at which the earthquake "hinted" have appeared hot on its heels.

Despite well known government decisions, construction work in earthquake-prone rural areas is still being done in the old way. Life itself suggests the creation of a Moldavian combine whose activity ought to be channeled into the erection of earthquake-resistant homes specifically for the rural areas.

Actually, an example of initiative at work has been set by the collective of the "Moldbytremstroy" Trust under the Moldavian Ministry of Consumer Services, which has started making extensive use in practice of materials which can withstand seismic shocks. The keys to houses are handed over only after they have been fully prepared for occupation. I traveled with Trust Manager P. Bradu to Kotovsk and other population centers and saw for myself: Houses were standing without any damage at all.

The Entire Country Is Helping

Resolute actions are now being undertaken by party, soviet, and economic organs. Great importance attaches to the precise work by supply organizations which are laying the foundations for steady performance of the complex tasks to liquidate the consequences of the earthquake.

Freight for a specific purpose -- to eliminate the earthquake's consequences -- has been arriving in the republic for the fifth day running. A helping hand has been offered by collectives from enterprises in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and other union republics. Emissaries from many parts of the country are arriving to repair the damage. A group from the Gorkiy Railway arrived recently and immediately embarked on capital repairs to the premises of Kishinev's telegraph and telephone communications center. Emergency trains carrying cement, slate, and tents have been given the "green light" not only to Kishinev but also to Kagul, Vulkaneshty, and Chadyr-Lungu. An operational report on the desk of D. Kochinskiy, chief of the Moldavian SSR Gossnab's Administration for Deliveries Control, gives an idea of the contribution made by union republic to the shipment of freight. A check against the previous day's report shows how deliveries of timber and rolled metals are growing. In the first few days they tackled the situation just with their own resources. Now the damaged projects are being fully supplied with all necessary materials, which arrive without delays from other parts of the country. The suppliers' addresses indicate not just the size of our state but also the responsiveness of Soviet people to calamities, no matter where they may have occurred.

The earthquake in Moldavia has rallied people. Everyone wants to make as great a contribution as possible in repairing the damaged houses and production premises quickly. Collectives at industrial enterprises are working at their normal operating speed, building up the output of production. The abundant vegetable and fruit crops are being harvested in fields. Having withstood the onslaught of the elemental forces, people are laying foundations for their future accomplishments.

ZAYKOV SPEAKS AT CC CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

PM021605 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 p 2

[Unattributed account of speech by I.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 20 September Central Committee Conference on Capital Construction, under the general headline "Building Rapidly, to a High Standard, and Economically -- The Must be the Law for All Participants in the Construction Complex": "Fulfilling What has Been Planned"]

[Text] We must radically improve matters in capital construction in order to ensure that the country reaches the socioeconomic development targets laid down by the 27th Party Conference. Primarily we must see a real shortening of the investment cycle, improve work quality, and substantially increase construction workers labor productivity by comprehensively mechanizing and industrializing construction processes and broadly introducing into practice purpose-made and other efficient construction materials and components. You know how pointedly Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev raised these questions in the Far East and Krasnodar.

In effect, we must complete in the shortest possible time the highly complex restructuring of the whole investment cycle and the management of the country's construction complex, and go over the new methods of management. The thrust of reconstruction lies in creating an economic interest on the part of all participants in the construction area in ensuring the commissioning of production capacities and of housing and cultural-consumer facilities within normative deadlines and reducing their cost and materials- and labor-intensiveness, so as to substantially increase the scale, improve the quality, and reduce the duration of construction.

The tasks which face construction workers are truly enormous. In the current 5-year period there are about R1 trillion in capital investments to assimilate, hundreds of enterprises to commission and remodel, and more than 600 million square meters of housing to build. For this reason the whole reconstruction process in capital construction must be completed in an exceptionally short time, virtually as we go along, while ensuring fulfillment without fail of the plans and targets for the current year and the necessary surplus for steady work in the subsequent period of the 5-year plan.

However, on the basis of this year's results, the situation in our industry, is extremely unfavorable. Two-thirds of production capacities envisaged by the 9-month plan have not been commissioned by construction ministries and clients. Facilities in the social sphere including such important projects as housing, children's preschool establishments, and trade and public catering enterprises have failed to be commissioned. Matters in housing construction are worst in the State Argo-Industrial Committee, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machines Building, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, an the Ministry of Power and Electrification have not commissioned a single hospital or polyclinic in the first 8 months. Twelve ministries have been unable to complete the handover of schools by the start of the academic year. Among these are the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the Ministry of the Aviation Industry. The development of the social sphere is a task of prime state and political importance, and that is how it should be treated.

I also recall that, in accordance with the documents adopted, the deadlines for completing all work concerned with shaping annual construction plans are being radically changed. In the Gosplan, the Bank for financing Capital Investment, and the ministries, in contrast to past years, this work was to be completed by 1 September, and by 1 October the approved plans must be brought to the enterprises and construction and installation organiztions.

Yet this work has still not been completed in any of the industrial ministries. One wonders how we are to progress the restructuring of construction production if such indiscipline is being displayed at the very start. The Central Committee demands a decisive change in work style, bringing it into line with contemporary conditions and demands.

I would further like to stress that relations between clients and contractors are changing radically. The contract agreement is becoming the basic document for the whole period of construction. It lays down the reciprocal duties and responsibility primarily for the timely commissioning of installations. It is to the client that the state allots funds for the development of the sector and of each enterprise. It is wholly responsible for the rational use of capital investments and for the fulfillment of capital construction plans. If the plan is not fulfilled, the state and our people will not receive the products which should be produced at the facilities created by the construction workers. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke very precisely of this in his speech in Krasnodar.

It would have been possible not to dwell further on relations between clients and contractors, if it were not for one circumstance. Certain fundamental documents have still not been approved. Their agreement has been inadmissibly delayed. It is following the usual bureaucratic pattern. The documents are being surrounded with all kinds of amendments, additions, and proposals, in which -- as they say -- to get bogged down. And here the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs must take decisive measures. Enough of talking: There is a document, let it be implemented. And people will be called strictly to account for failing to meet targets.

Tremendous responsibility lies on the shoulders of party organizations, including ministry and department party committees. Knowing exactly the thrust and essence of work being carried out and the role and place of every subdivision and every communist of a ministry, constantly monitoring the state of affairs in construction -- these are just some of the most important tasks of party organizations, both of the client and contracting ministries. And of course a most important question is the selection, training, and placement of construction cadres. In the very near future it is necessary to organize the training of all specialists, from the central departments' apparatus to the regular field staff. People, especially in the localities, must understand the essence of the reconstruction. We will not secure a breakthrough without a change in the actual mentality of construction workers, who have become accustomed to work in the old way, have tolerated shortcomings, and even adapted to them. And some are beginning to adapt even now. In no way will we permit this. All the tasks set by the party must be fulfilled without fail.

'COSMOS-1782' SATELLITE LAUNCHED 30 Sep

LD010825 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1782", was launched in the Soviet union on 30 September. The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research. The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution - 97.8 minutes

the maximum distance from the earth surface (apogee) 677 kilometers

the minimum distance from the earth surface (perigee) 650 kilometers

orbital inclination - 82.5 degrees

As well as scientific apparatus, the satellite carries: a radio system for the precise measurement of orbital elements and a radiotelemetry system for transmitting to earth data about the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus. The apparatus on board the satellite is working normally. The coordinating and computing center is processing the incoming information.

VEGA VEHICLES COMPLETE 'FIRST SPIN AROUND SUN'

LD291200 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet interplanetary stations Vega 1 and Vega 2 have made their first spin around the sun after their rendezvous with Halley's Comet. This spring the Vega stations flew very close to the comet and for the first time in history sent images of its nucleus back to earth. In December the two vehicles are to cross the gigantic stream of dust behind Halley's Comet. They will fly through it at a speed of 34 km a second. All the instruments on board the two stations will again be switched on.

LASER TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPING IN GEORGIAN SSR

LD291518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Summary] Tbilisi, 29 Sep (TASS) -- A laser, widely used in its technological lines has helped the Rustavi metallurgical works in Soviet Georgia to double the durability of pipes for the country's trunk oil-pipelines, undertaking various processing, cutting and tempering operations while releasing dozens of workers to other work stations. Lasers are used in Georgia in work from construction to land improvement. According to I. Zhordaniya, chairman of the republic's State Committee for Science and Technology, a comprehensive program on introducing lasers into the economy up to the year 2000 has been adopted which, among other things, envisages that a works for producing technological lasers will be put into operation in a few years. The training of specialists for work with lasers has already started in leading higher educational establishments and a laser center recently opened in Tbilisi to coordinate the work of institutes and enterprises in this sphere.